

October 6, 1986

Chemical Marketing Reporter

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CMR MARKET INDEX		
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Oct. 3, 1986.....	151.80	
Sept. 26, 1986.....	152.04	
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CHEMICAL MARKETING

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ADIPIC ACID: Strong 1986 growth will continue
UREA: Producers hope anti-dumping action

Chemical Marketing Reporter

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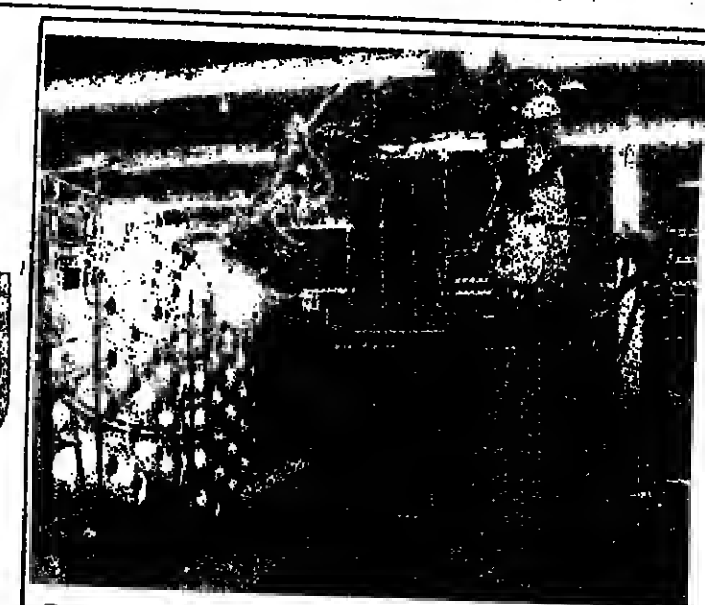


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Dinoseb Halted For All Uses

The Federal government last week ordered an immediate emergency suspension of all uses of the pesticide dinoseb because of the risks posed by exposure from field application.

"Exposure to dinoseb during or shortly after field application poses a very serious risk of birth defects to the unborn children of pregnant women, particularly if exposed during the early stages of pregnancy," said Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lee M. Thomas in announcing the ban.

He said dinoseb exposure from field application may also pose a risk of sterility for male workers. Dietary exposure, however, does not appear to present a significant risk to the public, Mr. Thomas added.

He said the dangerous routes of exposure are inhalation and skin absorption by people who apply the pesti-

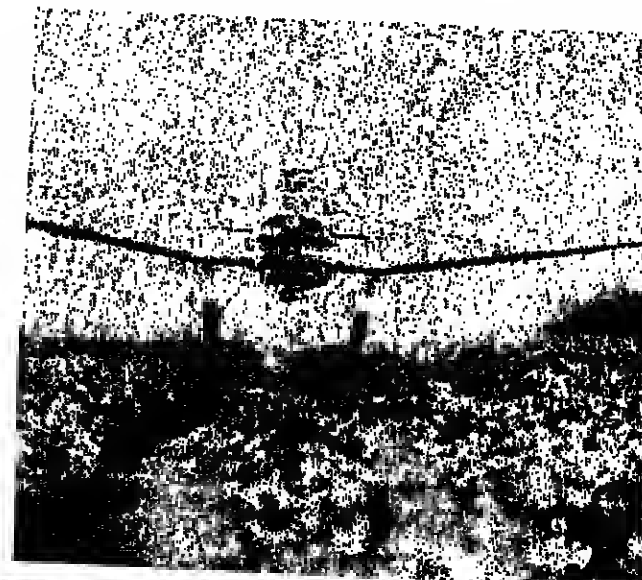
cide, which is the active ingredient in about 180 products manufactured by 80 agricultural chemical companies. Major suppliers include Uniroyal Chemical Corporation, Hoechst AG, S.H. Marka Company Ltd., and Combimatai Chemic Fararar.

The emergency suspension is the strongest pesticide control action authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act, and is only the third time EPA has taken a product off the market on an emergency basis.

EPA previously invoked its emergency powers to

Continued on Page 19

PESTICIDE DELIVERY: Between 7 million and 11 million pounds a year of dinoseb's active ingredient are sprayed as liquid from airplanes, tractor-drawn equipment and hand-held equipment,



Grace Cuts Corp. Staff, Sells Off Two Businesses

W.R. Grace & Co. last week cut its corporate staff and sold two non-core businesses as part of a cost-saving program and corporate restructuring initiated last December.

Grace laid off 184 members of its headquarters staff in New York City, bringing the total down to 500 from 734 at the end of last year.

The company also announced last week the sale of its Dearborn Engineering Group to Les Chantiers Modernes, a Paris-based engineering firm. The Dearborn operation consists of two firms, Kiliam Associates Inc. of Millburn, N.J., and Duncan, Lagnese & Associates Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grace described the Dearborn group as good in its field but peripheral to the company's mainstay specialty chemicals business.

The need to cut overhead has been prompted, Grace said, by the sale of various company businesses, as well as the downturn in the fertilizer and natural resource industries. The company said its corporate overhead next year should run at least \$25 million below last year's level.

In addition to last week's layoffs, the company has offered an early retirement incentive program.

The entire overhead reduction program is expected to result in a non-recurring charge to net income of approximately \$5 million, or 12 cents per share, in the fourth quarter of 1988, Grace added.

The restructuring program was initiated with the repurchase by Grace of the Flick Group's 28 percent holding in the company for \$598 million. The purchase was completed in January of this year.

Since then, Grace has sold its interest in Herman's Sporting Goods for \$227 million, and its Home Centers West and Orchard Supply Hardware units for \$180 million.

The company expects to sell the rest of its retail group, which includes home center stores and other retail outlets. Plans to sell the bulk of the retail units to an investor group led by Citicorp, Drexel Burnham Lambert and a Grace executive recently fell through.

Grace also plans to sell its interest in Taco Villa, its fast food operation, and complete a leveraged buyout by management of its restaurant group. Under the plan, Grace would retain a 47 percent interest in the operation.

The company also plans to combine the land and inland barge drilling operations of Grace Drilling and Dikilyn-Field Drilling Company.

"It has been necessary for us to take quick and decisive action in our plan to insure a sound, long-term position for Grace," said Charles H. Erhart, Jr., the company's vice chairman and chief administrative officer, in commenting on the various moves.

"The major restructuring steps that have been accomplished and are under way should provide a base on which the company — its shareholders and employees — can grow and prosper," Mr. Erhart said.

"We do not expect that any further major restructuring moves will be necessary for the foreseeable future, and we expect to pursue new business opportunities as aggressively as we traditionally have — through acquisition, research and development and internal growth," the Grace vice chairman added.

General Electric, Huntsman In Polystyrene, PPO Venture

General Electric Company and Huntsman Chemical Company plan to form a joint venture to produce polystyrene (PS) and polyphenylene oxide (PPO), spokesmen for both companies announced last week.

The new \$60-million venture, to be called General Electric-Huntsman Corporation, should be established by November 15, 1988, pending government approval.

Using Huntsman's polystyrene technology, the corporation will produce high-impact PS, as well as PPO; all PPO and much of the PS to be produced will be sold to G.E. for use in "Noryl" PS-PPO blend, used in electrical, industrial and other applications.

The PS will be used to develop new products to be marketed by Huntsman.

The new venture will give G.E. the next best thing to a captive PS source; until this point, the firm had bought all its polystyrene from other producers.

Production will be based in Selkirk, N.Y., where the new corporation will resume construction of G.E.'s "Noryl" PS-PPO com-

plant in 1983, when the company announced expansion of its "Noryl" line in response to increased demand for the resin blend by the computer and business machine market. In 1984, profitability in these market segments fell sharply, a G.E. spokeswoman explains, and the firm halted construction later that year. The facility was to have included high impact polystyrene production capacity, and make G.E. self-sufficient in the resin.

An independent market source explains that G.E. had actually failed to develop an appropriate quality PS for use in "Noryl." Huntsman's PS expertise will allow the company to expand its range of "noryl" blend and alloy products.

The two companies plan to have the Selkirk facility on line by the first quarter of 1989. Neither G.E. nor Huntsman would disclose its capacity, but the independent source believes it will be "fairly substantial," well in excess of 20 million pounds per year.

The new corporation's board of directors will be composed of an equal number of G.E. and Huntsman executives. Glen H. Hines, senior vice president and group executive of General Electric, will serve as chairman.

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Caprolactam Sparked By Carpets, Housing

Strong demand for carpeting, sparked by an upturn in US housing starts, coupled with a thriving market for nylon resins, has pushed domestic caprolactam demand to the brink of available capacity, a condition that is expected to continue through the end of the decade.

For 1988, US caprolactam production is projected to nearly reach 1.1 billion pounds. On line US capacity is currently rated at 1.09 billion pounds, indicating that producers are running their plants full out. Indeed, Allied-Signal, BASF and Nippro all report that their facilities are running at maximum capability. Nippro, the only purely merchant supplier of the three, maintains 180-million pounds of capacity at Augusta, Ga., in reserve. A company spokesman there indicates the facility will probably be activated in the next two to three years.

first eight months of 1988, according to Department of Commerce figures. Through August 1,274 million units were started, compared to 1,176 million units in the same 1985 period. If this year's pace continues, new home construction will top 1.9 million units by the end of the year. Last year, 1,742 million new units were started.

This surge has had a direct and positive impact on nylon fiber sales. Textile Economics Bureau, the statistical arm of the Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, reports that shipments of nylon yarn and monofilament (including exports) reached 1.05 billion pounds in the first eight months of 1988. This total is 5.8 percent greater than the 994 million pounds shipped in the comparable period of 1985. At the same time, shipments of nylon staple, tow and fiber fill have increased 5.

Continued on Page 17

INCREMENTAL EXPANSION

Allied is also taking steps to keep capacity in pace with demand. The company is continuing an incremental expansion program that has boosted nameplate from \$20 million pounds to \$60 million pounds since 1983. Capacity at the company's Hopwell, Va., plant will be further expanded to 800 million pounds by 1988.

BASF's plant at Freeport, Tex., formerly operated under the Badische name, is rated at 350-million-pounds-per-year, unchanged since the facility opened ten years ago. This plant had been underutilized until late last year when the company purchased the nylon fiber assets of American Enka. Now, a BASF official says the plant is running at capacity, and expansion plans are under consideration.

Caprolactam is used entirely to make nylon fiber, resins and film, and producers say the market is growing in all three sectors. The big boost, however, is coming in the fiber business, which accounts for roughly 90 percent of domestic caprolactam consumption. Here, carpeting is the big factor, accounting for roughly 75 percent of nylon fiber demand. Sources say required interest rates partly this year sparked a boom in the housing market, and carpet demand has been swept along in the tide.

Housing starts ran 8 percent higher in the



CARPET YARN PRODUCTION: American Enka BASF recently purchased American Enka's nylon fiber assets. BASF's Freeport caprolactam capacity was previously underused. Now it's said to be running at full capacity.

Captive Shippers, Say ICC Backs Off Commitment

With the threat of Congressional action over this year, the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) has retreated substantially from its earlier proposal to revise standards for assessing financial health of railroads — a key factor in regulating rates where competitive shipping markets don't exist, an electric utility industry spokesman charges. Thomas R. Kuhn, executive vice-president of the Edison Electric Institute, says, "Over the past two years, support has grown for legislation to ensure that the ICC's regulatory practices are fair to captive shippers. With immediate Congressional action now unlikely, the ICC has once again failed to reform its practices."

In February 1988, ICC chairman Heather Gradison told Congress that the "existing standards and procedures for determining revenue adequacy [are] not producing a realistic picture of the financial condition of the rail industry," but recommended that "the question be addressed through the administrative process rather than legislation."

In June, the ICC proposed to make many of the changes recommended by shippers. The recent ICC action retreats in many substantial aspects from that proposal, says Mr. Kuhn.

"Shippers are distressed that, absent the threat of Congressional action, the ICC action, the ICC has failed to bring about constructive change. We agreed that the previous test did not produce a realistic assessment, but the new test will not reflect reality either," he adds.

A coalition of more than 2,000 large and small shippers dependent upon the railroad industry for transportation services, including chemical and fertilizer companies urged the ICC to revise the revenue adequacy test.

Polyethylene Hike Completed by Allied

Allied Corporation announced today the expansion of its Baton Rouge, La. high density polyethylene plant capacity.

The expansion, already under construction, involves the debottlenecking of the polymerization area and related peripheral equipment along with the addition of a new densification line. According to Donald J. Bonin, vice-president and general manager for HDPE, the project will be completed in January of 1989, adding 120 million pounds of new capacity to the facility and bringing Allied's total HDPE capacity to 1.025 billion pounds annually, for an increase of 13 percent.

A company spokesman says that the upgrading and expansion of the HDPE facility reflects Allied's continued commitment to the growth of the industry.

Vitamin E to Battle Nitrosamine Threat

Starting Nov. 8, Department of Agriculture says it will allow bacon processors to apply vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol) to the surface of bacon to prevent nitrosamine formation.

"USDA approved vitamin E last year for injecting 'pumping' into pork bellies during bacon production," said Donald L. Houston, administrator of USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service.

"At the same time, USDA solicited available information on the suitability of topical use of vitamin E during the production process. Data submitted show that surface applications of vitamin E — dipping, spraying and brushing — are functional and suitable, so we are now approving that method for pump-cured bacon, which is the most common type produced."

Alpha-tocopherol is said to be effective in preventing the formation of nitrosamine compounds in bacon. Nitrosamines form at high frying temperatures when nitrite from sodium nitrite, which is used in the curing process to prevent the growth of organisms that cause botulism, combines with naturally occurring amines to the meat.

Sulfuric Plant Sold To Avtex Fibers

Avtex Fibers will purchase General Chemical's sulfuric acid facility at Front Royal, Va. The acid plant has been operated by General Chemical and its predecessor company (Allied Chemical) as a dedicated supply for Avtex's rayon production. The plant is rated at 145,000 metric tons.

"This is an important step to our long-range strategy," an Avtex spokesman says. "Our relationship with General Chemical has been excellent over many years; however, this is an opportunity to significantly improve the Front Royal raw material cost position. The sulfuric acid market has gone through major changes, and this will give Avtex maximum flexibility to take advantage of those changes over the long term."

Avtex says it anticipates using the majority of the plant's capacity as rayon demand is very strong now. Avtex Front Royal's annual viscose capacity is about 200 million pounds. It produces rayon staple products for nonwovens, home furnishings and apparel, as well as rayon filament yarn for automotive, industrial and carbon yarn for aerospace. The complex also produces polypropylene fine denier staple for nonwoven thermal bonding.

Warner-Lambert Sets Drug Delivery Product

Warner-Lambert Company's Parke-Davis is marketing "Nitrogard" a new prescription nitroglycerin delivery system for the treatment and prevention of angina pectoris due to coronary artery disease.

"Nitrogard," which was developed to overcome the limitations of other nitrate delivery systems, is nitroglycerin in controlled-release tablet form designed for oral, trans-mucosal administration. The nitroglycerin is impregnated into a special matrix of cellulose-like fibers.

The company says the product provides major therapeutic advantages over other oral nitroglycerin forms, including an onset of action that is faster than any other prophylactic nitrate (equivalent to sublingual nitroglycerin) and a duration of action up to five hours.

A&W Names Paul; Livingston to Retire

Robin C. Paul has been named deputy chairman and managing director of Albright & Wilson Limited, London, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tenneco Inc. Mr. Paul will succeed David W. Livingstone, who is retiring after 37 years with the company. Mr. Paul's appointment is effective November 1, 1988.

Mr. Paul was previously at Imperial Chemical Industries plc., where he was deputy chairman, ICI Mond Division responsible for chlorine and derivatives business, production, engineering and personnel functions. He joined ICI in 1959 and, following a series of assignments of increasing responsibility, was appointed to the position of deputy chairman in 1979.

Rollins Wins Decision

Rollins Environmental Services Inc. has been cleared of all but two of the 43 alleged violations at its toxic waste plant in Baton Rouge, La. State officials sought to close the plant after a malfunction there in August 1985 that sent up a plume of black smoke. The state reportedly plans to appeal the hearing officer's ruling last week.



Small Vassiliou, who has been named vice-president of Ciba and Haas Company, Mr. Vassiliou has been with Rohm and Haas for over 25 years. He was elected director of the European region in 1985 and will retain that position.

Atochem and Toray In Plastics Accord

Atochem S.A. of France and Toray of Japan say they will expand their cooperation in the field of engineering plastics.

Toray has been Atochem's partner since 1981 for the development and sales in Japan of "Rilsan" nylons 11 and 12. The two have decided to enlarge the Japanese venture to include the range of "Pebax" polyether block amides developed by Atochem and first launched in 1981. These thermoplastic elastomers complement Atochem's range of high number nylons. They are used in flexible elastomeric applications and can be readily converted by all typical thermoplastic processing techniques. "Pebax" is also used as a base polymer for various alloys.

"Pebax" grades are used in covering fields from automotive through sporting goods to electrical equipment.

"Pebax" and "Rilsan" nylons 11 and 12 are marketed in the U.S.A. by the Polymers Division of Atochem Inc. The products are produced in the company's plant located in Birdsboro, Pennsylvania.

UCC, GAF Sign Pact On Acetylene, Stock

Union Carbide Corporation and GAF Corporation have announced the signing of two long-term agreements providing for the sale of acetylene by Union Carbide to GAF. The acetylene to be supplied by Union Carbide is used as a primary feedstock at GAF's chemical plants in Texas City and Seadrift, Texas.

The sales will commence after the expiration in 1988 and 1990 of existing contracts between the two companies. The companies also say that in order to provide for a constructive and mutually beneficial future commercial relationship between Union Carbide and GAF, they signed a separate ten-year agreement that provides among other things that GAF will not purchase additional shares of Union Carbide. GAF and its affiliates currently hold 9,684,581 shares of Union Carbide's common stock.

Schenectady Starts

Schenectady Chemicals, Inc. says it has successfully started up a new di-alkylphenol plant at Freeport, Tex. This 30-million-pound-per-year unit complements two existing mono-alkylphenol units already at Schenectady's Freeport facility. Schenectady also operates a mono-alkylphenol plant at Rotterdam Junction, N.Y., and is the largest merchant producer of alkylphenols in the world.

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Palm Oil Firm Goes Private

The West African Republic of Togo is seeking investors to take over its state-owned palm kernel and cottonseed oil industry.

The industry processes domestically produced palm kernels and cottonseeds. Current capacity of 20,000 tons of seeds could be doubled, and optimum profitability could be achieved, according to a recent study, on production of 5,892 tons of palm kernel oil; 10,000 tons of cottonseed oil; and 15,000 tons of cottonseed meal.

The Togolese government is considering all reasonable bids for the purchase or lease of the industry. Successful operation would require an investment of approximately \$5 million to improve the plant's performance. Another \$3 million would finance the purchase and addition of an edible cotton seed refinery for domestic consumption.

The plant laboratory detects impurities, moisture, fat, acidity, percentage of lint for cottonseed oil, density, percent-

ages of water and traces of soaps as part of its quality-control capability.

Cottonseed oil produced at the plant is half refined, with a good final product seedling of .05 percent. Additional refining, decoloration and deodorizing is necessary for export to developed countries. Palm and cottonseed oil are shipped directly to the nearby Lome port via pipeline.

During the six-month off-season, the plant produces unrefined palm kernel oil with less than 6 percent acidity for use in soaps and cosmetics. At the right price, the oil could attract serious export opportunities.

The industry is available on a long-term lease or purchase-of-asset basis, and capitalization requirements would be low for investors with the right technical and marketing skills, according to Koffi Djondo, Minister of State Industries.

Located in the capital, Lome, the plant is one of several facilities in Togo for sale.

Ciba-Geigy, Chiron Plan New Vaccine Joint Venture

Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, Calif., and Ciba-Geigy Ltd., plan to form a 50-50 joint venture for the development and commercialization of a new generation of genetically engineered vaccines.

The venture will focus on vaccines for a wide range of infectious diseases that strike adults, including vaccines for AIDS, oral and genital herpes, hepatitis A, hepatitis non-A, non-B, and malaria.

"Vaccines against these adult diseases represent a growing commercial opportunity for Chiron," says William J. Rutter, chairman. Mr. Rutter noted that the traditional vaccine market has been limited mainly to childhood diseases, with vaccines given away to public health agencies for mass immunization programs.

"Our joint venture with Ciba-Geigy, one of the world's premiere pharmaceutical companies, is a major step forward in our expanding program to commercialize a new generation of synthetic vaccines that are safe, highly immunogenic and with fewer side effects than conventionally produced vaccines," Mr. Rutter said. "It builds on the momentum we have established with our

successful work on the recently approved vaccine against hepatitis B."

Max Wilhelm, director of International research and development in the pharmaceutical division of Ciba-Geigy, says, "We have been considering entering the field of prophylactic health care for some time. The new generation of vaccines that Chiron's technology has initiated is the opportunity that we have been looking for. Our experience and patented know-how in the area of chemically defined immunomodulators will now be applied to making adjuvants for the new vaccines."

Chiron is pioneering the production of genetically engineered vaccines which are free of many of the problems that have limited the acceptance of conventionally produced vaccines. The new tools of biotechnology eliminate the use of live, infectious agents in the production process, thereby totally eliminating the possibility of causing the diseases they seek to prevent.

By circumventing the need for complex purification of blood or other traditional virus sources, a genetically engineered vaccine is less likely to carry stray harmful or disease-causing agents.

Dicofol Diazinon Moves Praised by Environmentalists

Environmental Protection Agency's decision to ban dicofol and partially ban diazinon represents "an important step toward protection of America's wildlife," says the National Wildlife Federation (NWF).

"The US Fish and Wildlife Service has found that the pesticide dicofol jeopardizes West Coast populations of peregrine falcons," says NFW executive vice president Jay D. Hair.

"By banning dicofol, EPA has increased their chances of survival," he adds. Manufacturing from the banned pesticide DDT, dicofol contains DDT residues that are called "unavoidable contaminants."

In addition, EPA recently decided to ban the use of the pesticide diazinon on golf courses and sod farms. Mr. Hair notes that diazinon has been linked to at least 80 incidents of mass poisonings of birds in 18 states.

In May 1984, he says, 700 Atlantic brant geese were killed on a golf course on Long Island, N.Y., after they ingested turf treated with diazinon.

"Although we are concerned that this pesticide can still be used in agriculture and on some lawns, EPA deserves credit for taking this important step," says Mr. Hair.

According to EPA spokesman Al Hair, the

dicofol and diazinon decisions mark the first time that EPA has banned pesticides, or a particular use of a pesticide, solely on the basis of their harmful effects on wildlife.

"This is a good day in America for the environment, and especially for the nation's wildlife. We urged EPA to take these actions, and we're pleased that they have responded," Mr. Hair remarks.

EPA imposed restrictions on dicofol in May, requiring that it contain less than 2.5 percent DDT and related compounds after June 29 and less than 0.1 percent by January 1989.

According to the agency, data supplied by the primary US registrant, Rohm and Haas Company, indicate that the company has not been able to get DDT contamination below the 2.5 percent level. Consequently, EPA has ordered the firm to halt all distribution and sale of dicofol products.

Rohm and Haas says it disagrees with some of the conclusions reached by EPA and contends it has met the 2.5 percent limit. It further argues that the additional material in the technical grade formulation that EPA considered DDT-related is actually "some other substance."

The company says it intends to alter its manufacturing process to enable it to resume marketing the product.

Superfund Showdown Set Up by House Vote?

A possible veto override showdown between Congress and the White House was set up last week as the House voted 388-27 to give final congressional approval to an \$8.5 billion, five-year plan to expand the superfund toxic waste cleanup program. The legislation, passed earlier by the Senate 88-8, now goes to President Reagan, whose economic advisers have called for a veto because they consider it too costly and oppose some of its tax provisions. White House spokesmen say President Reagan favors the cleanup program but opposes the new taxes contained in the superfund financing package.

"The President has strong feelings about the need for responsible reauthorization" of the program, says Albert R. Brashers. "The American people don't want new taxes."

James C. Miller, director of the White House budget office, adds that the Reagan Administration "cannot accept a smorgas-board of new taxes disguised as a superfund reauthorization bill."

He advised Congress to finance superfund without the broad-based corporate tax or the new petroleum taxes contained in the current legislation, but did not suggest any alternatives for raising the money.

But defiant lawmakers say they are confident both chambers of Congress have the votes to override a presidential veto and would be willing to stay in session in order to do so.

"If the President wants to play hardball on superfund reauthorization, then we're prepared to do so as well," says Rep. James J. Florio, (D-N.J.). "If the President plans to exercise his pocket veto option, the Congress



Dr. Anthony Champ, who has been appointed vice-president for technology development at Celanese Advanced Technology Company.

Du Pont Backs CFC Limit; NRDC Applauds the Firm

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. says it now favors a worldwide limit on the production of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, the chemicals some scientists believe are responsible for the depletion of the earth's protective ozone layer.

The change in policy by Du Pont, the leading CFC producer, was praised by the Natural Resources Defense Council, a major environmental group, as "the biggest breakthrough" since the US banned the use of the chemicals as aerosol propellants in 1978.

Du Pont, the company that invented chlorofluorocarbons in the 1930s, produces the chemicals at plants in the US, Canada, Japan, Latin America and Europe. It sells under its "Freon" trademark, 20 to 25 percent of world production which is estimated at 2.4 billion pounds per year.

In a policy statement distributed to customers, Du Pont said it believes there is no immediate threat to the ozone layer from the current use of CFCs.

But "science is not yet sufficiently devel-

oped to define with certainty a safe CFC emissions growth rate" and "we conclude that it would now be prudent to limit worldwide emissions of CFC's as a whilescience continues to work."

The company said Environmental Protection Agency should set up an advisory committee of manufacturers, users and environmental organizations to assist the State Department in international negotiations for a worldwide production cap.

Last month, the major trade group representing CFC makers and users said it now supported a "reasonable global limit on the future rate of growth of fully halogenated CFC production capacity."

The Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy also said it would back production limits, not just limits on production growth, if scientific findings justified them.

In calling for production limits, Du Pont's statement appeared to go beyond the trade group's position. But a company spokesman said Du Pont supports the alliance proposal.

Carbide Slates a Reorganization Of Specialties and Services Units

Union Carbide Corporation says it will reorganize its Specialties & Services business units into the Chemicals & Plastics and Industrial Gases business units as part of an effort to streamline and simplify its corporate structure.

Robert D. Kennedy, president and chief executive officer of Carbide, says the decision was partly motivated by the announcement that Helm F. Tomfohrda, president of the Specialties & Services Group, will retire at year-end.

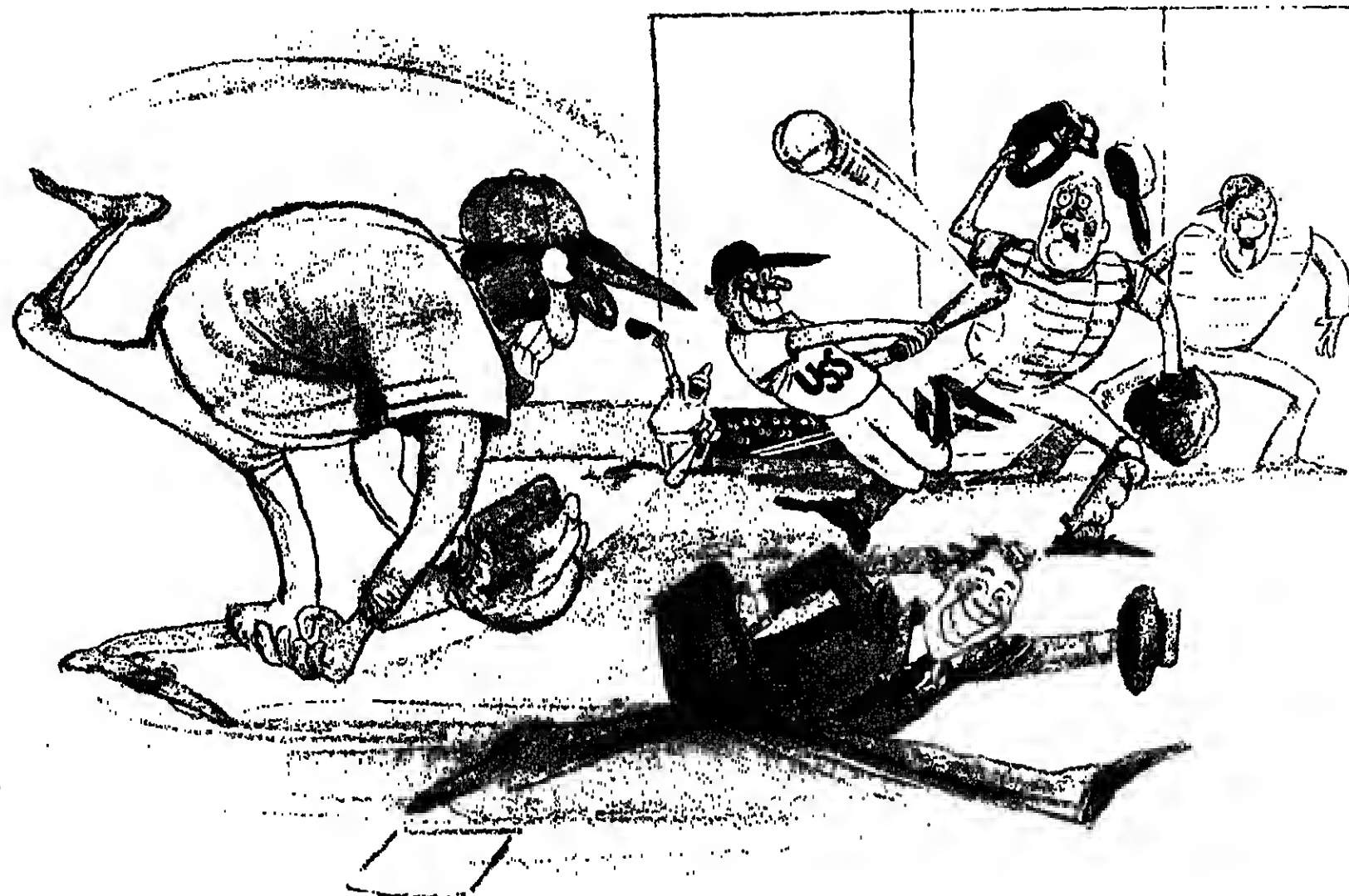
Carbide's Medical and Industrial Services unit, including the coatings service, will be attached to the Industrial Gases group. In addition, Catalysts and Services unit, including the adsorbents and process systems units, will become part of the Specialty Chemicals Division of Chemicals & Plastics group.

Unisoo Transformer Services, Inc., a Carbide subsidiary, will join the Polyolefins Division of Chemicals and Plastics. The Process Materials unit will become part of the Solvents and Coatings Materials Division of Coatings & Plastics. The Process Materials business includes KTI, Inc., London Chemical Company and Nova Tran Corporation.

The Polyallion business unit will join the Industrial Chemicals Division of Chemicals & Plastics. Another Specialties & Services unit, the Electronic Components unit was put on the selling block recently by Carbide, as part of the company's debt-reducing plan.

When the realignment is complete, Carbide will consist of three business groups: Chemicals & Plastics, Industrial Gases and Carbon Products.

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Dr. Howard A. Schnalderman, who has been nominated to be a member of the National Science Board. Dr. Schnalderman is the senior vice-president of research and development and the chief scientist at Monsanto Company.

Bhopal Toll Revised Upward By Indian Gov't

Indian officials last week issued a revised death toll from the gas leak at Union Carbide Corporation's Bhopal pesticide plant in December 1984.

According to new figures released Thursday (October 9) by the state government of Madhya Pradesh, 2,233 people have died from the gas leak to date. Another 338 deaths are awaiting verification as being related to the gas leak, the worst industrial accident in history.

Carbide had no immediate comment on the revised death toll last week.

Last month, the Indian government filed suit against Carbide in Bhopal, claiming the firm bears primary responsibility for the disaster. The suit seeks unspecified compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of 500,000 alleged victims of the leak.

Carbide, which was not served with a summons and complaint at its corporate headquarters in Danbury, Conn., until last Tuesday (October 7), must respond to the suit by October 30. The company has contended that the accident was caused by a disgruntled employee of the Bhopal plant.

Hercules Sells Its Interest In DMT Venture

Hercules Incorporated says that it has sold its 49 percent interest in Teijin-Hercules Chemical Co., a manufacturer of polyester raw material, to its partner in that venture, Teijin Ltd., Osaka, Japan. The terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

According to a company spokesman, Hercules product strategy has shifted away from DMT, the polyester raw material produced by Hercules-Teijin.

This policy is also reflected in the fact that Hercules in 1985 sold its interest in Hercules-Whitington, N.C., DMT plant to the American Hoechst Corporation, as well as discontinued production of DMT in Europe.

Teijin-Hercules was formed in 1968. Included in the sales are the joint venture's three plants in Japan with a combined capacity of 275,000 tons. The output of these production units is being used predominantly by Teijin Limited as raw material for its polyester fiber, film, and resins businesses.

FIFRA Reform Effort Survives as Congress Delays Adjournment

The inability of Congress to meet its early October adjournment target pumped new life into the FIFRA reform effort last week as the Senate approved a bill to restructure the Federal pesticide law and extend patent terms for new products.

But with the clock running out on the 99th Congress, observers say it's uncertain whether the amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act can be enacted because substantial differences between the Senate and House versions must be resolved before the legislation gets final congressional approval.

"We're still optimistic that we can get a bill; there's enough time," says a spokesman for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. "But there are still some tough issues out there that must be dealt with," he adds.

The most critical issue for NACA is how the joint House-Senate conference committee resolves the question of patent term restoration.

The Senate Agriculture Committee and the full House have agreed that the patents of a pesticide product subject to regulatory review by Environmental Protection Agency should be extended for a term equal to the

review period up to a maximum of five years. But the Senate approved an amendment by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) that would limit the duration of the law's patent extension provisions to seven years.

"I don't believe in patent term extension," said Sen. Metzenbaum. "However, rather than lying up this whole bill at this late point in the session, I have agreed to go along with the extension, provided that there was a sunset provision in it."

He warned that if the sunset provision is dropped by the conference committee, "I will make every effort to defeat the entire bill. What the pesticide manufacturers are getting of this bill is unquestionably worth millions of dollars to them and will cost the consumers millions of dollars. I think we have gone far enough in the compromise that has been made."

Sen. James McClure (R-Idaho) pointed out that environmental groups promised not to block patent term restoration if the chemical industry would compromise on the FIFRA amendments.

"This sunset clause is a thinly veiled attempt to force negotiations upon industry in six years for something they had already negotiated for in good faith and should not have to revisit," said Sen. McClure.

The NACA spokesman calls the Metzen-

Continued on Page 29

Psoriasis Treatment Okayed

Food & Drug Administration last week approved a drug for treatment of the most severe, disfiguring forms of recalcitrant psoriasis — but warned that major birth defects can occur if a woman becomes pregnant during, or possibly within several years after, treatment with the drug.

The drug, etretinate, is chemically related to vitamin A, which itself can cause birth defects in high doses.

Hoffman-LaRoche Inc. will market the new drug as "Tegison" in capsules of 10 and 25 milligrams.

"This drug provides a treatment for people whose skin lesions are so severe that they are unable to work and, in some cases, unable even to tolerate clothing

touching their skin," said FDA Commissioner Frank E. Young. The drug may

allow such patients to return to useful, active lives, he noted.

"But etretinate can have serious side effects for the patient and produce such serious birth defects that it is recommended only for patients with severe or disabling forms of this disease who have not responded to or cannot tolerate other forms of treatment," Dr. Young added.

In clinical tests, a majority of patients who had not responded to other types of treatment experienced clinical improvement with etretinate. They showed a decrease in scaling and redness, as well as in the thickness of the psoriasis lesions. They also had a decrease in inflammation.

The drug was found to be effective in two forms of the disease that are the most difficult to treat: erythrodermic psoriasis,

Continued on Page 16

Crude Oil Contract Let For US Petroleum Reserve

A total of 3.7 million barrels, or nearly one out of every three barrels of crude oil added to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal 1987, could come from US oilfields as the result of a contract awarded by the US Department of Energy to Transworld Oil USA, a Houston-based oil trader.

The contract, announced by Energy Secretary John S. Herrington, is the first ever awarded to a firm specifically to provide a long-term source of domestic crude oil for the nation's emergency oil stockpile. Previous domestic purchases for the Strategic Reserve have been spot market transactions or other, special purchase arrangements.

"Today's purchase will show that we can fill the reserve with domestic petroleum," Mr. Herrington says. "We hope that it will encourage other domestic producers to participate in any future solicitations."

Transworld will sell 10,000 barrels of oil per day to the Reserve beginning November 1. The firm's one-year contract will be based on a bid price of \$14.95 per barrel that will be adjusted each time a shipment of oil is delivered. The price adjustments will track changes in several U.S. crude and fuel oils,

ensuring that the government's purchase price remains in line with market trends.

Transworld has also proposed a subcontracting arrangement under which at least 20 percent of the oil would come from small producers.

The 10,000 barrels per day is nearly one third of the 35,000 barrel-per-day minimum fill rate for fiscal 1987.

Transworld's offer of \$14.95 per barrel was the lowest responsive bid. The other bids either were judged to be unreasonably high compared to prevailing oil prices or did not otherwise satisfy the requirements of the invitation for bids. Under the contract, Transworld will transport West Texas sour crude oil by pipeline to the Sun Terminal near Nederland, Texas. From that point, the oil will be piped to the nearby West Hackberry, Louisiana, storage site, one of five oil storage complexes in the strategic reserve system.

In a related action, Secretary Herrington also announced that DOE has begun pumping 3000 barrels per day of crude oil in a test transfer from its Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve into the Four Corners pipeline for shipment to the petroleum Reserve.

Toxics Rules Face Review By Top Court

The Supreme Court opened its Fall term last week by agreeing to decide how much power Environmental Protection Agency has to force the cleanup of hazardous industrial waste under the Federal superfund law.

The justices said they will hear arguments on this term in an appeal by the Reagan Administration of a lower court order prohibiting EPA officials access to the Outboard Marine Corp. at Waukegan Harbor, Ill. — the agency's top cleanup priority in the state.

The 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last year that EPA could not survey the site, take subsurface soil samples or conduct other preliminary activities for a planned \$21 million dredging operation in the harbor and at the company's harborfront property.

Outboard Marine, which makes outboard motors, lawn mowers and turf care vehicles, has been blamed by EPA for deposits of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the harbor. Numerous studies indicate that PCB's cause cancer in laboratory animals.

EPA estimates there are 1.1 million pounds of PCB's at the Waukegan site and ranks its cleanup highly on the national priority list of the nation's most hazardous waste sites.

EPA officials obtained a warrant to enter the plant site in February 1985. But the company refused to honor the warrant and eventually obtained an injunction from the appeals court denying the agency access. The court said the superfund law limits EPA's access to emergencies.

"We cannot, out of a zeal to rid our environment of its hazards, rewrite the statute for EPA," the appeals court said. "EPA needs help to accomplish its purposes, but the help it needs must be sought elsewhere."

Congress has approved superfund amend-

Continued on Page 32

Allied Slates Waste Facility At Steel Mill

Allied-Signal Inc. broke ground last week for the first commercial facility to convert wastes and pollutants into usable raw materials using the company's "Aquatech" membrane technology.

The \$2 million facility, to be constructed on the grounds of the Washington Steel Corporation stainless steel facility in Washington, Pa., will recycle spent pickle liquor from the stainless steel manufacturing process.

Construction is expected to be completed in about a year. Use of the Aquatech technology is expected to save Washington Steel about \$1 million per year in disposal and raw material costs.

"The 'Aquatech' technology is revolutionary electrochemistry," said Michael G. Mark, Allied-Signal vice-president. "It makes good economic and environmental sense by converting potential environmental liabilities into usable assets."

The Aquatech system uses a membrane which splits water molecules into hydrogen and hydroxyl ions. When combined with monopolar membranes, the system converts aqueous salts into usable acids and bases.

"The Waste Minimization Act of 1985 has stringent waste disposal compliance standards that are affecting the economic operations of many businesses," says Joseph G. Schon, general manager of Aquatech Systems.

"Stronger EPA regulations for bulk liquid waste makes compliance increasingly difficult, forcing some landfill sites to close and dramatically increasing disposal costs," he said. "Aquatech Systems can actually convert environmental problems into economic opportunities."



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News Capsule

Arco, Carbide Team Up

Arco Technology Inc., a unit of Arco Chemical Company, and Union Carbide Corporation say they will license an improved process to produce methyl tertiary butyl ether. The process combines Arco's catalytic MTBE unit with Carbide's proprietary molecular sieve methanol recovery system.

USX Sells Lands

USX Corporation's US Diversified Group has sold land containing phosphate rock reserves to Central Florida to Agrico Chemical Company, a subsidiary of The Williams Companies, Tulsa, Okla. The reserves are located in Hardee and Manatee counties. The sale does not affect the operation or reserves of the Rockland Mine of US Agri-Chemicals, a division of US Diversified Group.

Liquid Air Advance

Liquid Air Corporation says it can now produce VLSI grade oxygen of 99.999 percent purity in tonnage quantities. Alphas, the specialty gases division of Liquid Air, offers the ultra high-purity oxygen under the "UltraOx" name. The product is required in the production of semiconductor VLSI circuits, in research and in aerospace.

Beta-Carotene Offering

Cyanochem Corporation, Woodinville, Wash., is offering an all natural beta-carotene derived from algae. The company notes that solvents such as hexane, which are commonly used for preparation of synthetic beta-carotene, have been banned in Japan and are under scrutiny in the US.

BTL Gets GE Resin

BTL Industries of Burlington, Ontario announced that its subsidiary, BTL Specialty Resins Corporation of Warren, N.J., has acquired an exclusive license to General Electric's line of methylene resins in North America. BTL Specialty Resins will manufacture, market, sell and export the methylene resins. Until BTL completes arrangements for production, General Electric will continue production at its Pittsfield, Mass. plant.

Fluor Sells Drilling Unit

Fluor Corporation has agreed to sell its offshore drilling operation Fluor Drilling Services Inc., to Ocean Drilling and Exploration Company for \$17.5 million. Fluor says the sale is part of its restructuring program. The company had previously disposed of Odaco, and is now completely out of the drilling business.

Pharmacia Buys LKB

Pharmacia AB has reportedly agreed to acquire a majority equity stake in LKB Produkter AB for the equivalent of \$114.1 million, and is seeking to buy LKB's remaining shares outstanding for \$73.4 million. The two Swedish companies are Europe's leading producers of separation and purification products. The deal gives Pharmacia a 40 percent share of the estimated \$500 million annual world market in those products.

Steams Wins Contract

Stearns Catalytic World Corporation was awarded a contract by the US Army Corps of Engineers to operate and maintain a chemical weapons demilitarization plant on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. Stearns is currently managing the equipment installation contract in support of the program. The operation is scheduled to be completed in 1992.

Raymark Restructure

Raymark Corporation announced a restructuring plan designed to protect itself from tens of thousands of asbestos-related liability suits. Raymark was a leading producer of brake and transmission products that contained asbestos. Shareholders approved the creation of a new company, Raytech Corporation. The new company will raise money to purchase the Raymark assets unrelated to the asbestos liability claims.



B. Clere Harris, who has been elected vice-president of Monsanto Company, Mr. Harris will retain his position as corporate treasurer which he has held since June, 1985.

Vanillin Shift: Monsanto Unit Makes R-P No. 1

The sale of Monsanto's vanillin business to Rhone-Poulenc lifts Rhone-Poulenc into the number one position as worldwide producer of vanillin. The acquisition of the Seattle plant, where all employees are expected to be kept on, will enable Rhone-Poulenc to become more versatile, in terms of product offerings and proximity to buyers.

"We've made the acquisition to gain flexibility in both the pharmaceuticals and flavorings markets," says a Rhone-Poulenc spokesman. Prior to the purchase, Rhone-Poulenc brought in gualacol-based vanillin from its Lyons, France facility and refined it into ethyl vanillin in Freeport, Tex. Now, it can supply lignin-based vanillin as well. The spokesman says import levels won't be affected but that Rhone-Poulenc will focus on manufacturing.

Ontario Paper, now the number two producer, does not anticipate any negative effects from the Monsanto sale. "We are disappointed that we are no longer number one," said a spokesman, "but we won't lose any market share."

An importer, however, speculates that Rhone-Poulenc may branch out even further and begin production of gualacol-based vanillin.

Continued on Page 38

Du Pont Finishes Shell Acquisition In Crop Protection

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has completed its acquisition of the US assets of Shell Agricultural Chemical Company. Terms were not disclosed.

The transaction "broadens and strengthens Du Pont's position in the US crop protection industry, particularly in the corn herbicide and insecticide markets," according to Dale E. Wolf, Du Pont's group vice-president for agricultural products.

Shell products added to Du Pont's crop protection line include "Bladex" herbicide for corn and "Pydrin" and "Assana" pyrethroid insecticides for cotton and a variety of other crops. These complement Du Pont's positions in the soybean, wheat, fruit and vegetable and industrial weed control markets.

Approximately 600 Shell employees have accepted employment with Du Pont. About 100 are expected to remain in the agricultural products division in the US.

Manufacturing facilities in the US, including Mobile, Ala., were also included in the acquisition.

Icahn Is Proposing Acquisition of USX

Carl Icahn, the aggressive financier who last year forced a massive restructuring on Phillips Petroleum Company and recently won a battle to take over Trans World Airlines, last week made an offer to USX Corporation (formerly United States Steel Corporation) to acquire the diversified steel and petroleum company for \$31 per share, or a total of \$7.19 billion.

USX, which knew a takeover proposal was coming — if not from Mr. Icahn than from several other raiders who had accumulated positions in the company — said that it would evaluate the Icahn bid.

A month earlier, when Mr. Icahn disclosed a 9.8 percent holding in USX and it was learned that an Australian investor also had been buying heavily into the company, management of USX launched a thirty-day study to determine what restructuring steps should be taken.

Specifically, USX placed its big chemicals division on the block. With about \$1.24 billion of annual sales, the USX chemical operation includes major capacities for polypropylene, phenol, bisphenol A, acetone, cumene, agricultural chemicals, polyesters and mineral acids.

Theodore Semagren, chemical analyst at

the Shearson Lehman Securities division of American Express Company, notes that USX has world-scale capacities in polypropylene and several basic commodity chemicals. Most of these chemicals, after having been in long supply throughout this decade, are now beginning to tighten. As a result, the USX operation is more attractive and saleable — especially to companies already in the business — than it has been at any time in the recent past, Mr. Semagren said.

In addition to or in place of asset sales, restructuring steps to be taken by US Steel could include retirement of a substantial portion of equity and replacing it with debt. This step, taken by Phillips in its successful fight against an Icahn takeover, gains stockholder support by maximizing the value of their investment in the company. The shares are purchased at a price at least equal to the highest offer by the raider. Union Carbide Corporation and Unocal Corporation also successfully defended themselves against raids by massive share buybacks.

Other possible steps include large-scale purchases of stock by company employees and distribution to stockholders of proceeds from the sale of assets.

USX also could look for a friendlier acquirer, a role the company itself played five

Continued on Page 32

Glaxo Sates R&D Cab

Glaxo Inc. says it will build a \$2.5 million research facility on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill N.C.

Glaxo's chief executive officer, Joseph J. Ruvane Jr., and Christopher C. Fordham III, chancellor of the university, says the arrangement provides important benefits for both Glaxo and the university.

Under the agreement, Glaxo will build a 16,000-square-foot biological research building as part of the medical complex on the Chapel Hill campus. Glaxo scientists will work with the university's faculty and students and will hold adjunct faculty appointments. The facility eventually will be turned over entirely to the university.

"Glaxo is committed to creating an out-

standing research team based in North Carolina that can begin developing new medicines," says Mr. Ruvane. "This innovative partnership with the university allows us to begin remodeling our team of research scientists even while we build our own research center."

"The university is equally pleased," Mr. Fordham says. "This collaboration between two distinguished groups of scientists will enhance this important North Carolina industry, benefit the university medical school and enable both to better serve society."

Stuart Bondurant, M.D., dean of the medical school, called the agreement a pioneering relationship. He said, "This linkage will contribute to the economy of our state."

Eastman Kodak Enters Accord With Biotechnology Partner

Eastman Kodak Company has entered into a production agreement with Advanced Genetic Sciences Inc., Oakland, Calif., for the commercial production of "Snomax," a snow and ice inducer.

AGS says the product has been used successfully for the past three years at selected ski resorts across the country. "Snomax" enables production of drier, higher quality snow and more snow for the same water input, the company says.

According to Douglas Sarojak, director of marketing and product development for AGS, the potential market for "Snomax" at ski resorts in the US alone is \$30 to \$40 million annually. The potential market worldwide is between \$60 to \$70 million.

The agreement with Kodak will provide AGS with greater production capability, leading to expanded use of the product by resort operators AGS says. The agreement states that Kodak will produce 5,500 kilograms of "Snomax" for the 1986-87 ski season. Additionally, Kodak has agreed to produce a minimum of 15,000 kilograms of the product for the 1987-88 ski season, approximately \$4 million in sales.

The Bio-Products Division of Kodak will use a scaled-up version of the fermentation process developed by AGS to produce the snow inducer.

Joseph A. Bouckaert, AGS president and CEO, says the agreement with Eastman Kodak "will further enhance the development of AGS into a fully integrated research, product development and marketing organization."

AGS is marketing "Snomax" in the US and says it has met over 50 percent of its projected sales figures for the 1986-87 season. To reach potential markets overseas, AGS has also established a marketing agreement with the Swedish company, Karlshamn Oljefabrik, to market the product in Sweden this year and to expand into continental Europe in the future.

Earlier this year, Environmental Protection Agency fined AGS for violating Federal regulations in carrying out safety tests of a genetically engineered microbe.

The company's tests of a genetically altered, bacterial pesticide, Proteus, were conducted on a rooftop, rather than in an enclosed facility, as required by EPA.

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OILS, FATS & WAXES

Crude Tall Oil Price Falls; Weak TOFA Pricing Cited

Crude tall oil pricing going into the fourth quarter has fallen substantially from previous levels, according to industry sources. The drop comes in the wake of continued downward movement of prices on tall oil fatty acids (TOFA) and growing stocks of crude tall oil (CTO).

Buyers and sellers of CTO both are indicating prices in the range of \$90 to \$100. While the drop from the third quarter price range of \$135 to \$140 is a large one, it is not being greeted with very much surprise by the industry. The steady fall in TOFA prices led most of the industry to expect lower pricing on CTO.

Equally important in the price reduction is the plentiful supply situation of CTO, brought about by high running levels of paper mills. Paper production has increased 3.5 percent this year over last year, and paperboard production is up 7.1 percent, according to the American Paper Institute. These factors made the CTO decline fairly predictable, although not all producers expected the price to dip below \$100.

Producers of TOFA are hoping that this move will help their position in the fatty acids market. They have already been seeing their steady price reductions begin to pay off, as they are slowly winning back some of the market that they lost to soya fatty acids during the most recent periods of high CTO and TOFA pricing.

REGAINING MARKET
"We've already won back some of the market share from soya; we see this happening now," says one industry source. "TOFA is currently increasing its market share," agrees another, who likewise notes that he has seen some switching from soya fatty acids to TOFA, due to the increasingly attractive TOFA price.

At the same time, however, it is cautioned that a large segment of the market was lost earlier, and it has only begun to be won back. "The previous highs in pricing did a lot of damage to the TOFA market — it's really going to be difficult to get people back from soya," says a fractionator. "Once buyers change their formulations, they don't change back too readily," says another.

The fact of oversupply in the CTO and TOFA markets has led to downtime by fractionators, with more expected before the end of the year. "Fractionators have taken some maintenance downtime they wouldn't ordinarily take," says an industry source. CTO inventories at the beginning of September were 88,000 short tons, while the figure for

one year previous was 89,000 short tons, according to Pulp Chemicals Association figures.

TOFA inventories at the beginning of September were 27,000 short tons of product containing 2 percent or more rosin, and 5,200 tons for TOFA containing less than 2 percent rosin. The figures for the beginning of September 1985 were 14,700 tons and 3,200 tons, respectively, according to PCA numbers.

This increase in stocks was not accompanied by a great rise in production. Consequently, TOFA producers have been more

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1988

CHANGES/UP

Coconut oil, NY, 1/2 per lb.
Corn oil, Midwest, 1/2c. per lb.
Lard, loose, bulk tanks, Chicago divd., 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, NY, 1/2c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Cottonseed, 41% bulk, Memphis, \$5.00 per ton
Peanut oil, Southeast (restricted), 1/2c. per lb.
Soybean, 44% bulk, Des Moines, \$3.50 per ton
Soybean oil, October, 45c. per lb.

OILS, FATS INDEX

The Oils, Fats & Waxes Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1988	76.39
Oct. 3, 1988	79.65
Sept. 12, 1988	63.70
Oct. 11, 1985	66.19

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

careful not to aggravate the oversupply situation, particularly because of the limited storage time of TOFA. As one buyer says, "Fractionators must either move it or shut off distillation."

For the most part, fractionators are cautiously optimistic that they will regain more of the fatty acids market, if not immediately, at least in the next several months. As long as soybean oil prices do not fall far from where they are now, say industry sources, TOFA should once again become competitive with soya.

VEGETABLE OILS

OLIVE OIL — The price of Spanish olive oil is \$8.00 per gallon, in drums, and the price on Italian B-type is quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per gallon. The market has been very quiet as most buyers, waiting for lower-priced new crop oil, are currently well covered, sources say.

The Spanish material being offered is seeing especially slow movement due to its high price, despite the fact that the Spanish government is said to be holding large carryover supplies, and a good crop is expected for this year. High export taxes being levied against Spain by the European Community are said to be making their olive oil price unattractively high, which has been allowing Italy to become a greater presence in the olive oil market, industry sources say.

PALM OIL — The price of this oil is continuing its climb, spurred by dealers covering short positions, and by sales last week to Pakistan and India. Another factor that has been boosting the palm oil price in recent weeks has been the strengthening of the soybean oil market.

The firmness in palm is not expected to last too much longer, though, industry sources say. There has been little domestic demand in the US, aside from nearby fill-in orders. Also, expected to bring palm back down is the approach of traditionally high

FRIDAY SPOT PRICES

MARKET CLOSE OCT. 10, 1988

CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS

Coconut oil, NY	16 1/2
Coconut oil, Pacific	16 1/2
Corn oil, Midwest	14 1/2
Cottonseed oil, Valley	14 1/2
Linseed oil, Minneapolis	25
Palm oil, NY	13
Peanut oil, Southeast (restricted)	25 1/2
Soybean oil, October	16 1/2

REFD. VEGETABLE OILS

Coconut oil, L.W., NY	20 1/2
Corn, Jumbo tanks	27 1/2
Cottonseed oil, Jumbo tanks, NY	24 1/2
Peanut oil, Jumbo tanks, NY	33 1/2
Soybean oil, NY	16 1/2

OILMEALS

Linseed, extracted, 24% bulk, Fargo	\$130
Peanut, 50% bulk, SE, Alabama	\$98
Soybean, unrefined, 44% bulk, October	\$161.60

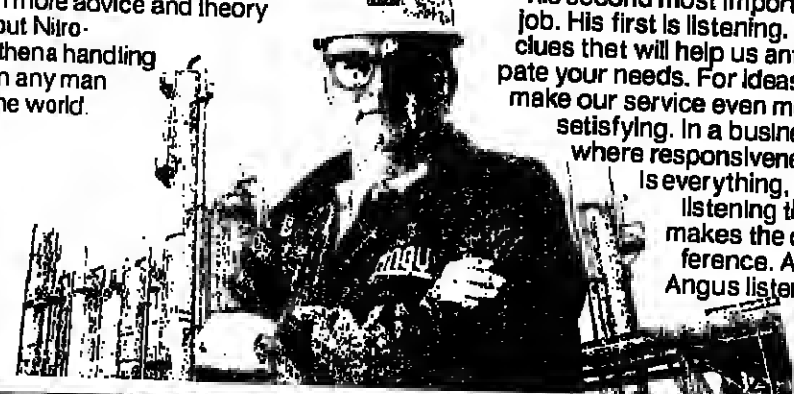
FATS & GREASES

Grease, white, choice, tanks, divd., NY	10 1/2
Grease, yellow medium 10%, 11c tanks	8
Lard, loose, bulk tanks, divd., Chicago	17
Tallow, feedable, fancy, tanks, divd., NY	12
Tallow, feedable, bulk, tanks, divd., NY	11 1/2

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OILS, FATS & WAXES

production months in Malaysia, sources say.
SOYBEAN OIL — The price of soybean oil has alerted to come down from the high levels it was seeing over the last two weeks. The market is softening in response to some pickup in harvest activity, as well as to a lack of consumer demand.

The previous rally, spurred by weather concerns and short covering in the face of low supplies, is dissolving along with the rainy weather in many of the soybean growing areas. The increase in harvesting has been small, sources say, but enough to help alleviate weather-related fears over the condition of the crop.

The lower buying demand which is helping to bring the market down is largely the result of consumer confidence that new crops will be flowing in the pipelines soon, at reduced prices. Actual price movements will depend

on the progress of the harvest, but some continued softening is likely, sources say.

FATS & GREASES

TALLOW — Tallow pricing is firm, as offers continue to be scarce in the market, sources say. Production of tallow has been slow, stifled in part by consumers trying to avoid cholesterol, says an industry source.

FISH OIL

MENHADEN OIL — The menhaden oil market in the US has been enjoying a pickup in demand from European buyers. Export prices have moved up about \$50 per ton, according to an industry source, who notes that the price rise in palm oil helped push menhaden oil up as well.

Domestically, prices have not changed in recent weeks, nor has the slow demand situation improved. Producers are optimistic, however, that the price here will firm up in the fourth quarter, as fishing in the US and Japan slows to a halt, and stocks begin to dwindle.

MISCELLANEOUS

COCOA BUTTER — The price of cocoa butter has come down to \$2.20 per pound. The lower price has come as a result of lower demand, as well as a fall in the price of cocoa beans. "Cocoa bean crops in the Ivory Coast were not as badly damaged from earlier dry weather conditions as we had previously thought," says an industry source. The cocoa butter price is expected to fall further, and an increase in demand is expected to come soon.

PERFUMES & FLAVORS

Continued from Page 38

situation to recent Chinese success: "The Chinese have sold large quantities over the last 7 or 8 months, so offers from them are very limited; for the most part they're only offering 1987 lots." The Chinese are the only suppliers of litsea cubeba oil, gathered from the wild-grown May Chang tree.

Sources emphasize that pricing for litsea cubeba oil has an automatic ceiling because of ethical prices. "Though some buyers must have the natural oil," observes an importer, "the majority of the market would move into synthetics if the litsea cubeba prices increased too much." Now, however, buyers are seeking the natural oil.

SEEDS AND SPICES

BLACK PEPPER — Spot prices jumped another 11c to 13c, to \$2.28 to \$2.30 per pound last week, due to increasingly short supplies. The longshoremen's strike up and down the East Coast temporarily interrupted the influx of new supplies, increasing demand for available warehouse inventories. Strong demand is continuing and has pushed pepper futures prices up from 10c to 13c per pound. This, along with a backdrop of expected shortages from points of origin (CMAA 10/3/86, p. 31), lends industry sources to anticipate even higher prices in the near future.

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AROMATIC ORGANICS

Paraxylene Pricing Is Cut; New Capacity Looms in Japan

Paraxylene producers have reduced contract pricing by 1/4 cent per pound this quarter, citing the imminent arrival of a substantial amount of capacity in Japan and domestic competition from low US cotton prices in the fiber end use market.

The new contract price is 18 cents per pound, down from the 19 1/4 cents per pound of the previous two quarters. Lyondell Petrochemical Company is said to have been the first producer to make the change. Spot pricing is quoted between 17 1/4 and 17 3/4 cents per pound.

In addition to competitive pressure among producers, the price reduction is attributed in part to end-market considerations. Congressional legislation this year has brought cotton pricing down substantially in order to better enable US growers to compete on the world market.

Paraxylene producers say that this action has had an impact on their dimethyl terephthalate market, a majority of which goes into polyester fiber production. With cotton pricing reduced, polyester makers have been seeking relief from feedstock pricing in order to better compete.

Polyester demand has remained fairly steady, paraxylene producers say, although it is observed that there has been some downtime in the DMT industry that has cut into paraxylene consumption. Of note, it is reported that E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.'s 800-million-pound-per-year plant at Old Hickory, Tenn., needed to be shut down for about a week recently.

Also contributing to slightly looser paraxylene market conditions this quarter, according to one producer, has been "a lot of excess availability of European material." A downturn in European demand is seen as resulting in a pickup in the flow of product from Europe to the US and an increase in competition with US producers for the Far Eastern market.

Producers acknowledge that the startup of two Japanese paraxylene plants in the next few months is in the process of altering the Far Eastern picture. The Far East "is getting a little pricier," says one producer, and another observes that "people (there) are letting their inventories come down" in anticipation of lower prices from the increased availability of nearby material.

DECEMBER START-UP
It is expected that one of the plants will commence production in December, and that the other will start up around April. Sources say each plant will be capable of producing approximately 220 million pounds of paraxylene per year.

Although it is assumed that the new capacity will substantially cut into US exports to the Far East, one producer says that, with demand from the region growing "almost by leaps and bounds," the market should continue to be a good one for US exporters. "We are seeing a little bit of jockeying for position, but it should be temporary," he asserts.

One producer says that, in addition to the anticipated new Japanese capacity, the shutdown for nearly a month of an Indonesian fiber plant has had a curtailing effect on demand for US exports. Also, it is reported that Mexico, even though its plant is still hardly producing any material, has not been buying quite as heavily as expected.

Domestically, although DMT demand for polyester use has not been strong, PET resin use continues to grow dramatically from a smaller base. "PET is getting to be a bigger factor," says one producer, and it is noted that a substantial amount of capacity has been added to the PET industry this year.

Paraxylene producers, while expressing disappointment with this quarter's price decline, agree that margins this year have been satisfactory. It is noted that prices held fairly

steady for much of this year while crude oil values fell.

Though estimations of the industry's operating rate vary, production is said to be up from last year. However, looking ahead, producers express concern over the new foreign capacity and feedstock xylene tightness re-

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

AROMATICS INDEX

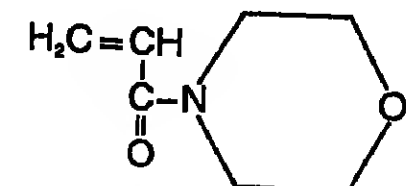
The Aromatic Organics Index reflects the prices of 14 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1986 187.84
Oct. 3, 1986 187.84
Sept. 12, 1986 187.84
Oct. 11, 1985 187.84

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

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$\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{COOH}(\&\text{R})$ Bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) acetic acid (& Esters)	$\triangle-\text{NH}_2$ Cyclopropyl amine
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{COCH}=\text{CHCOOH}$ 3-Benzoylacrylic acid	$\triangle-\text{COCH}_3$ Cyclopropyl methyl ketone
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ 4-Phenylbutyric acid	$\text{HN}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ 5-Ethoxycarbonyl uracil
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)_2$ Monochloroacetaldehyde dimethylacetal	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{COOR}$ Ethyl (& Methyl) 4-chloroacetoacetate
$\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)_2$ Aminoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal	Aluminum acetate basic (Soluble & Insoluble in water)
$\text{CH}_3\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_3)_2$ Methylaminoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal	Basic aluminum sucrose sulfate (Sucralfaia, Anti-ulcer agent)
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AROMATICS

buyer, but "there is not a whole lot of activity." A supplier adds that "there is not a lot of spot benzene around."

Sources say that, though major derivative styrene is firm, much of this is related to downtime in that industry. The downtime is seen as curtailing demand for benzene, and thus keeping benzene prices from getting particularly strong.

The benzene contract price level has been holding steady at 85c. per gallon since mid-September. Industry sources say that the outcome of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' meeting could give the market some direction.

Spot toluene pricing is quoted between 66c. and 67c. per gallon, relatively unchanged from the previous week. Toluene pricing had been slipping for a couple of weeks, a trend attributed to weak gasoline pricing.

It is said that toluene could slip further, and one source says that octane demand has tailed off a bit recently due to considerations of economics.

The spot xylene market is quoted at 75c. per gallon. This price has been holding steady, and is expected to continue to do so a firm alighty.

PHENOL — Producers say the 2c. per pound industrywide price increase, implemented October 1, has failed to hold.

Dow Chemical USA instituted a 2c. per pound temporary competitive allowance (TCA) retroactive to October 1. At the same time, Dow stated its intention to withdraw the TCA on November 1. Other producers said they would meet competitive pricing.

"The industry would like to see an increase," says one producer who points out weak margins in the business, "but it appears strongly that the entire market will be rolled back."

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Psoriasis Treatment

Continued from Page 7

In which the lesions are red and widespread, and pustular psoriasis, in which the lesions contain pus.

Discontinuation of treatment with etretinate often met with some degree of relapse at the end of two months, but subsequent treatment usually resulted in a clinical response similar to that obtained with the initial treatment.

The birth defects caused by the drug include gross abnormalities of the head and brain as well as malformed limbs and joints. Often, several defects may occur.

A boxed warning in the labeling accompanying the drug states that the drug must not be used by females who are pregnant, who intend to become pregnant or who may not use reliable contraception. Researchers have not yet determined when pregnancy could be safely planned after treatment. Detectable blood levels of the drug have been reported in some patients up to nearly three years after the drug was stopped.

Serious side effects also have been seen in patients themselves. These include liver damage and corneal and skeletal changes.

Signs and symptoms of vitamin A toxicity often occur, including bone and joint pain, skin rash and hair loss.

Roche will provide patient pamphlets, leaflets and red warning stickers for distribution by physicians and pharmacists relating to the side effects, the probability of major fetal abnormalities and the need for effective contraception before, during and after treatment with etretinate.

Approximately 80,000 people in the United States may be candidates for the drug because of severe psoriasis which is unresponsive to other therapies. The other currently available treatments include tar baths, steroids, a combination of drug therapy and light called PUVA (for oral psoralen and high-intensity ultraviolet-A light) and methotrexate.

Since significant adverse effects are associated with its use, etretinate should be reserved for patients with severe recalcitrant psoriasis. It should be prescribed only by physicians knowledgeable of the effects of this class of drugs, known as retinoids.

Etretinate is the second in a class of drugs called oral retinoids to be approved in the US. The first was isotretinoin ("Accutane"), approved in 1982 for severe and recalcitrant acne.

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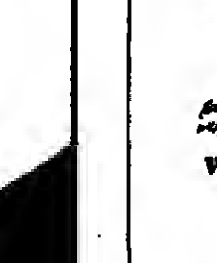
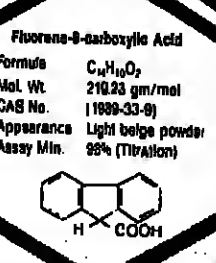
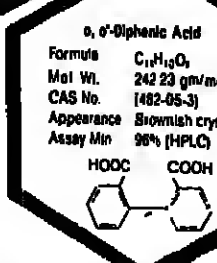
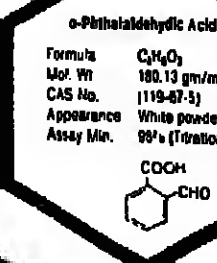
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ALIPHATIC ORGANICS

Caprolactam Sparked

Continued from Page 3

percent to 571 million pounds. (The reported figures represent all nylon fiber shipments, including nylon 6, nylon 6/6, the largest form of nylon, and other nylons).

While residential carpeting for new homes is pacing the upturn in nylon fiber demand, sources say replacement carpeting, commercial carpeting, and automotive carpeting have all registered demand gains as well in 1986. In addition, other caprolactam-based fiber markets are growing this year. Tire cord, made for off-road vehicles such as construction equipment, has enjoyed higher demand this year. Also, the beleaguered textile industry, smothered by imports for the past several years, has received some relief from the softening dollar. "With the value of the dollar down, we're beginning to see a slow shift toward home grown nylon textiles," says one caprolactam producer.

AUTO APPLICATIONS

While nylon fibers dominate caprolactam tonnage, the resin business, particularly in automotive applications, is registering the highest growth rates. An Allied-Signal official says consumption of nylon in plastics applications (including nylon 6/6, 6, and others) will reach 435 million pounds this year, an 8 percent increase from 1985. The Allied official says nylon 6 accounts for 30 percent of this total.

Looking ahead, the Allied official says the nylon resin business will grow 7 percent annually for the next five years. The major consumer of nylon resins is the automotive industry, accounting for 45 percent of demand. Detroit is rapidly adopting plastic body panels, and nylon resins are in the forefront of thermoplastics consumed in this area.

At present, Du Pont and General Electric dominate this market, forming composite blends of nylon 6/6 with other plastics. However, Allied and BASF are both making strong pushes into the auto industry with nylon 6-based products. Allied currently has 100-million pounds of nylon-6 resin capacity and is planning further expansions.

BASF is a relative newcomer to engineering thermoplastics. The company formed an Engineering Plastics division in 1984 and is developing products based on nylon 6, acetal, and polybutylene terephthalate polymer technology.

The company is still mustering its resources to compete directly in the auto market. At present, BASF is supplying nylon resins to compounders, packagers, electrical consumers and other auto related customers. A BASF spokesman says that as its resin

business grows, it will divert capacity from its fiber operations and convert them into resin lines. The BASF spokesman says the purchase of American Enka provides enough nylon fiber capacity to allow BASF to make these conversions.

The bulk of Nipro's merchant caprolactam sales is directed toward the resins business, a

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

ALIPHATICS INDEX

The Aliphatic Organics Index reflects the prices of 20 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1986	222.80
Oct. 3, 1986	222.80
Sept. 12, 1986	222.80
Oct. 11, 1985	222.80

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

company official says. As the market grows, Nipro expects to bring on its idle capacity to help supply the market. A Nipro official also sees two other avenues for the added merchant capacity. The official speculates that Allied and BASF might move away from some of their fiber accounts as their needs to increase resin production grow. Also, the official foresees a need to supply caprolactam to Allied and BASF as their requirements exceed supply.

Nipro already is under contract to supply caprolactam to BASF, following the American Enka purchase last December. However, a BASF official stresses that his company contracted Nipro in order for BASF to maintain its own merchant accounts.

Strong domestic demand has forced a cut-back in exports this year, producers say. An Allied official says his company has had no excess production to export this year, and a Nipro official says his company has curtailed exports. All told, caprolactam exports will only reach 30 million pounds this year, down from over 60 million pounds in 1985.

Caprolactam raw material prices have been on a rollercoaster this year, first pushed way down by declining oil prices, and now under upward pressure as benzene prices have rallied in the second half. Allied makes

ALIPHATIC ORGANIC EXPORTS: AUGUST

BUREAU OF CENSUS FIGURES IN POUNDS ON THE KEY ALIPHATICS

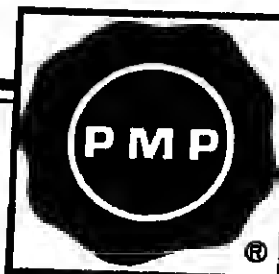
	AUGUST		JULY	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
Acetic Acid	27,881,830	2,844,858	24,008,104	2,788,088
Acetone	4,082,734	1,038,825	10,897,029	3,858,948
Acrylonitrile	72,885,226	17,188,845	82,188,094	20,888,884
Adipic Acid	4,787,510	2,289,302	8,492,197	3,938,824
Butadiene	7,329,167	1,890,914	15,887,819	3,931,322
Butanol	12,782,313	2,881,302	17,780,381	3,708,907
Butyl Acetate	5,073,318	1,826,283	1,824,961	1,434,387
Caprolactam	8,810,511	1,852,080	1,824,961	1,434,387
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	8,810,511	1,852,080	1,824,961	1,434,387
Ethanolamine	16,491,842	5,773,419	10,181,632	1,681,105
Ethyl Acrylate	3,821,722	2,368,116	7,308,974	2,708,389
Ethyl Alcohol	53,001	139,246	441,228	884,800
Ethylene Dichloride	24,380,182	2,129,094	88,576,784	5,584,288
Ethylene Glycol	31,836,146	8,168,114	35,616,601	10,181,632
Formaldehyde	1,817,238	168,834	1,068,428	135,748
Glycerine (Crude)	181,871	78,574	138,948	78,023
Glycol (Refined)	1,286,313	1,007,858	1,034,802	889,824
Isobutanol	4,631,801	3,079,417	8,072,885	5,204,472
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1,888,045	888,839	8,824,198	3,824,198
Methyl Methacrylate	9,322,459	1,970,805	5,238,410	1,778,443
Methylenes Chloride	8,897,718	3,800,021	8,898,422	3,298,268
Pentachloroethylene	8,046,420	845,387	12,557,483	2,182,817
Polyethylene Glycol	6,728,000	1,247,405	9,284,832	2,288,821
Polypropylene Glycol	1,358,182	822,839	894,354	2,687,781
Propyl Alcohol	16,378,857	8,382,448	14,345,098	5,828,884
Propylene Glycol	91,588,556	3,697,120	10,406,922	2,687,781
Propylene Oxide	7,992,868	2,028,852	11,182,858	3,392,001
Tetrahydrofuran	98,188,312	8,898,218	8,702,379	2,742,637
Vinyl Acetate	27,351,111	830,360	7,475,764	1,002,388
Vinyl Chloride	82,890,649	9,855,454	85,147,654	10,181,632
	137,001,713	21,794,044	180,884,344	28,222,222

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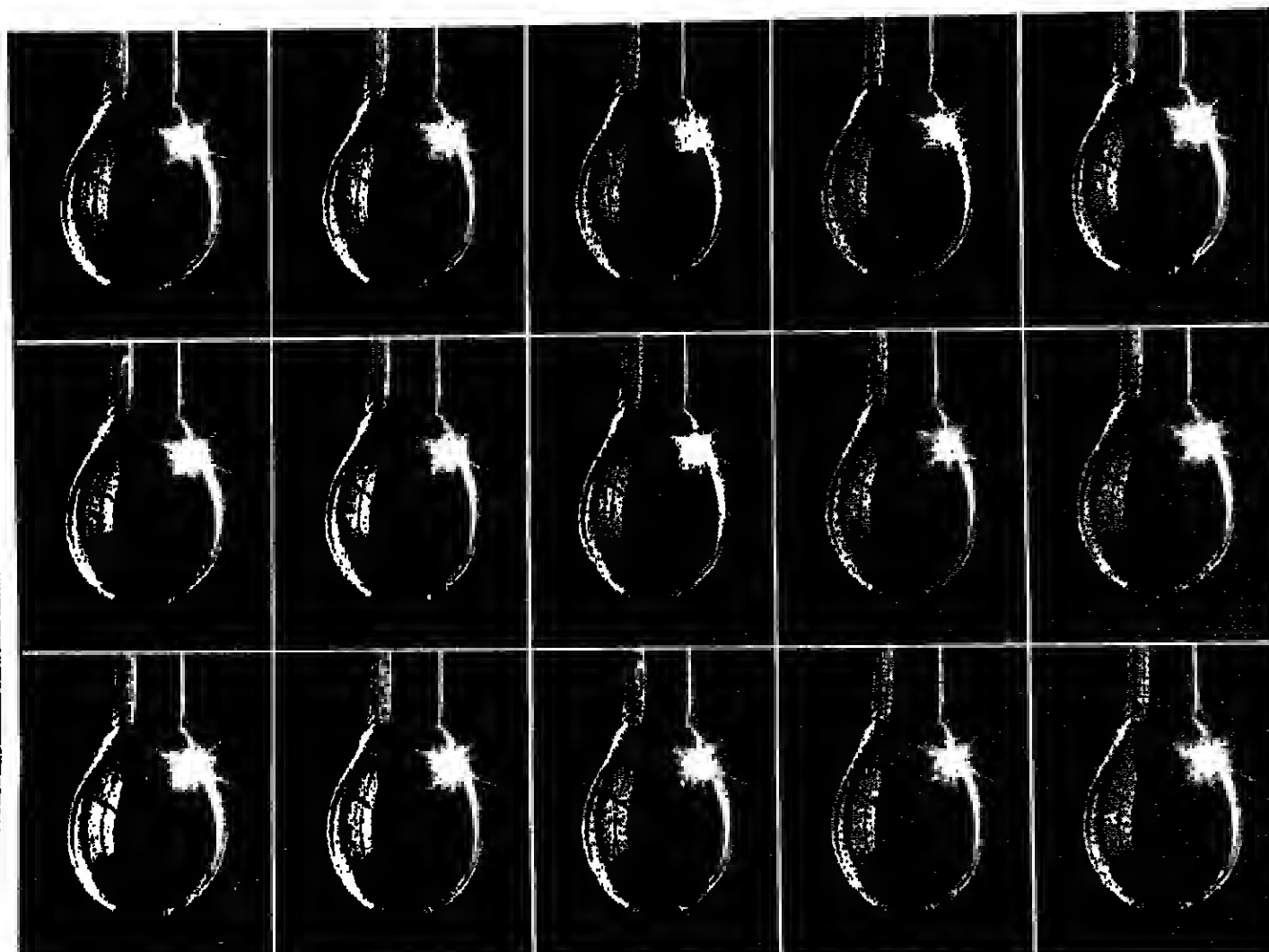
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ALIPHATICS

caprolactam from phenol, which is made from purchased cumene. Cumene prices dropped from over 19 cents per pound in January to 13 1/4 cents in July before firming to 15 cents at present. An Allied official says costs savings from falling raw material prices have been offset by lower prices on phenol byproduct, acetone, and caprolactam byproduct, ammonium sulfate, both of which Allied sells on the open market.

BASF and Nipro both use purchased cyclohexane as their principal raw material, and it, too, followed the steep decline in benzene prices suffered earlier this year. Cyclohexane prices plunged from about \$1.30 per gallon in January to a low of 85 cents per gallon in April. Since then, prices have climbed back to just under \$1.00 per gallon. Through this, caprolactam prices dipped from 70 cents per pound to a current 62 cents-to-85 cents-per-pound range, delivered.

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Producer stocks of crude and refined glycerine stood at 33.8 million pounds at the end of August, Commerce says. This figure is down 2.9 million pounds from the end-of-July level, but up 7.5 million pounds from levels seen in August 1985.

Glycerine imports amounted to 8.1 million pounds in August, compared to 3.9 million pounds during the previous month and 21 million pounds during August 1985.

At the end of August, cumulative imports were 38.9 million pounds, compared to 24.3 million pounds for the same period.

At 1.3 million pounds, exports in August were up slightly from the July level of 1.1 million pounds and unchanged from the August 1985 level. Cumulative exports through August stood at 11.1 million pounds, just one-half of the total for the same period last year.

Total domestic disappearance of glycerine was 32.9 million pounds in August, up from the revised July total of 31.2 million pounds and up from the August 1985 total of 24.3 million pounds. Year-to-date domestic disappearance amounts to 239.5 million pounds through August, an increase over the 204.1 million-pound level through August of last year.

Dinoseb Halted

Continued from Page 3

halt the use of dioxin-contaminated 2,4,5-T, the herbicide used in Agent Orange, and ethylene dibromide, a fumigant that had entered into much of the nation's grain supply.

The immediate ban of dinoseb is a follow-up to an August 28 EPA announcement warning the agricultural community about the possible adverse effects of exposure to the chemical.

Mr. Thomas said the emergency action was based on studies recently received by the agency indicating that dinoseb caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Defects included irreversible neurological and skeletal malformations in the offspring of animals exposed to the chemical, he said.

Mr. Thomas also said the agency has received other studies showing that dinoseb causes fertility effects in male rats and mice, indicating a significant risk for males who apply the chemical to fields.

A spokesman for Uniroyal said the company has considered dinoseb a safe product when used in accordance with label instructions. But he noted that the company has not seen the new health effects data cited by EPA.

The spokesman said the company intends to request a hearing by an administrative law judge and hopes to keep the product on the market after modifying the hazard warning information on the label.

EPA estimated that the ban will cost American farmers as much as \$80 million per year. Between 7 million and 11 million pounds of dinoseb active ingredients are annually sprayed as a liquid from airplanes, tractor-drawn equipment and hand-held equipment. The herbicide registered since 1948 is used to kill broadleaf weeds. It is not registered for homeowner use.

The major use sites (by volume) include soybeans (40 percent), cotton (15 percent), potatoes (18 percent), peanuts (8 percent), alfalfa (4 percent), snap beans (2 percent), peas (2 percent), grapes (2 percent) and almonds (1 percent).

Other use sites include clover, flax, barley, oats, rye, wheat, apples, apricots, cherries, citrus, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, peaches, plums, filberts, pecans, walnuts, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, currants, lima and kidney beans, onions, gar-

lic, hops, ornamentals, cone bearing trees, right-of-ways and aquatic drainage ditches.

In addition to the birth defect and adverse reproductive effects studies, the agency has evidence that dinoseb is oncogenic (tumor causing) in mice. Limited studies suggest that dinoseb has the potential to affect the immune system. This product also has the potential to damage human eyes. It is well established that humans exposed to dinitrophenols (a chemical class of which dinoseb is a member) have developed cataracts.

The common trade names for dinoseb are: DNB, DNOB, "Dinitro," Dinoseb (F-ISO), Caidon, Sinox, Vertac General and Selective Weed Killer, Rasanite, Chemox General and PE, Chemsect, Dinitrix, Dinitro-3, Dinitro General, Drexal Dynamite 3, Dynamite, Elgetol 318, Gabutox, Hal-Fire, Kilozeb, Netrophone C, Sublitz, UniCrop DNB, Vertac Dinitro Weed Killer 5, Dynamap, Premerge Plus with Dinitro, and Klean Krop.

Approximately 45,000 workers are exposed to dinoseb annually, according to EPA. The emergency ban is expected to prevent more than 25,000 workers from being exposed to the chemical while the agency pursues a permanent ban.

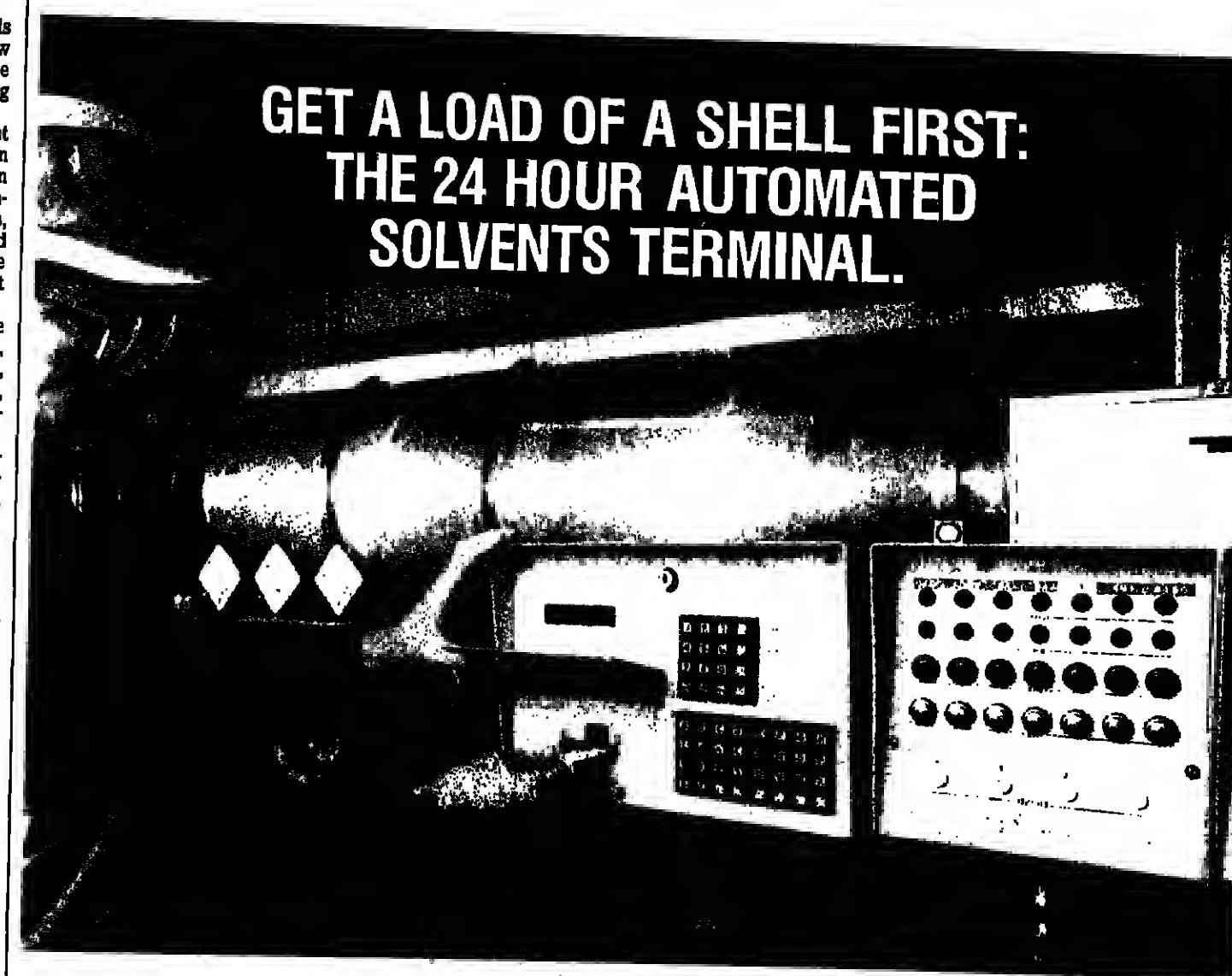
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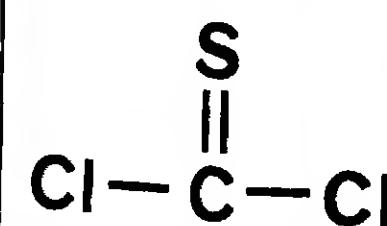
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ALIPHATICS

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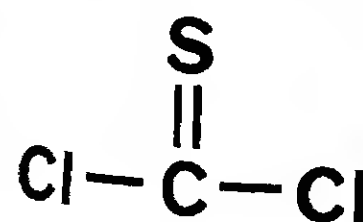
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In addition to the birth defect and adverse reproductive effects studies, the agency has evidence that dinoseb is oncogenic (tumor causing) in mice. Limited studies suggest that dinoseb has the potential to affect the immune system. This product also has the potential to damage human eyes. It is well established that humans exposed to dinitrophenols (a chemical class of which dinoseb is a member) have developed cataracts.

The common trade names for dinoseb are: DNEP, DNOSBP, "Dinitro," Dinoseb (F-ISO), Weed Killer, Rasanita, Chamox General and PE, Chemsect, Dinitrix, Dinitro-3, Dinitro General, Drexal Dyoamite 3, Dynamite, Elgato 316, Gabutox, Hel-Fire, Kilosah, Netrophone C, Subitex, Unicrop DNEP, Ver-tac Dinitro Weed Killer 5, Dynamap, Pre-merge Plus with Dinitro, and Klean Krop.

Approximately 45,000 workers are exposed to dinoseb annually, according to EPA. The emergency ban is expected to prevent more than 25,000 workers from being exposed to the chemical while the agency pursues a permanent ban.

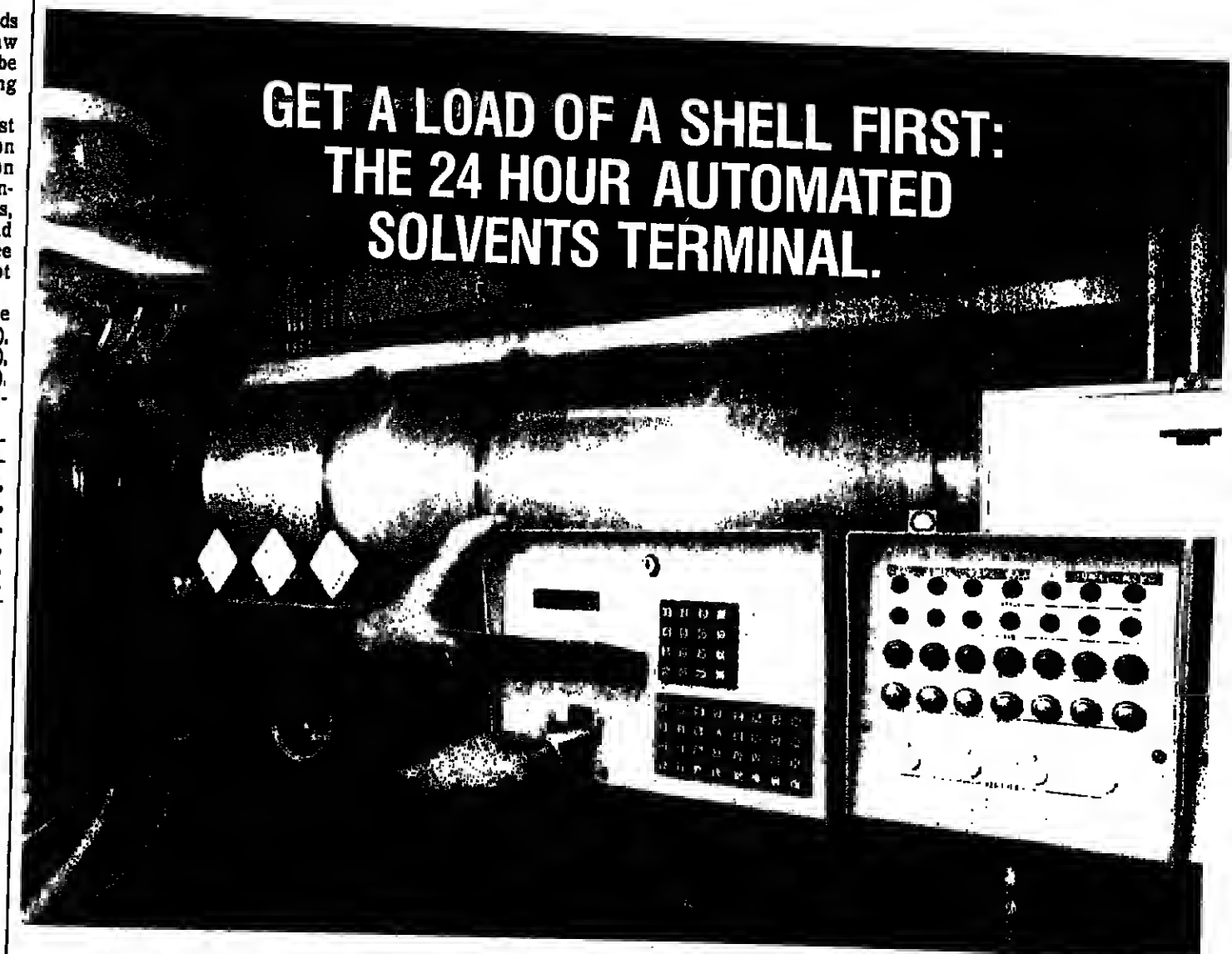
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Mining Wastes Are Under Study

Environmental Protection Agency says it will study mining waste streams from the processing of ores and minerals to determine whether or not they should be regulated under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA).

Such waste streams were exempted from RCRA regulations in 1980 by Congress until these studies were completed.

But a Federal court last year imposed a September 30, 1988 deadline on the agency to complete its determination of which specific processing waste streams were encompassed by the mining waste exemption and should be studied.

Based on various comments received on an October 1985 proposal to determine the scope of the exemption, EPA was unable to issue a final regulation in time to meet the court-imposed deadline. Consequently, the

current mining waste exemption remains in place.

The agency says it will expedite and complete its first studies within a few months on the six wastes it proposed to list as hazardous in the October 1985 proposal.

Those wastes are spent aluminum wettable, copper acid plant blowdown, lead surface impoundment solids, ferro-chromium-silicon emission control dust/sludge, ferro-chromium emission control dust/sludge, and zinc wastewater sludge.

EPA says it will study the remaining processing wastes sequentially based on the level of health and environmental concern.

Waste Tanks Get Restriction

Tanks used by small quantity generators to accumulate hazardous wastes before the wastes are shipped off-site would be subject to the same dual containment requirements now in effect for tanks maintained by larger generators, according to a proposal by Environmental Protection Agency.

Small generators who produce between 220 and 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste a month would be required to perform periodic leak assessments of all existing hazardous waste tank systems, and provide leak detection capabilities with the installation of secondary containment.

Under the proposal, secondary containment would be required for new tank systems, but would be phased-in for existing tank systems.

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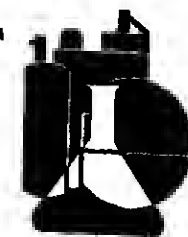
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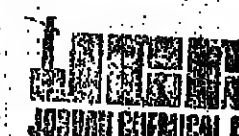
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DRUGS & FINE CHEMICALS

Lonza Initiates Price Increases For USP Niacin, Niacinamide

Lonza, Inc. has initiated the first USP niacin and niacinamide price increases in more than two years.

Effective November 1, all grades of USP niacin and niacinamide will cost \$8.50 per kilogram, an increase of 50 cents per kilogram. Furthermore, quantities of 1,000 to 4,999 kilograms of each product will move up to \$8.75 per kilogram, and quantities of less than 1,000 kilograms will rise to \$7 per kilogram. These increases also amount to 50 cents per kilogram.

The increases, if they hold, could indicate a turnaround for the lackluster USP side of niacin and niacinamide. As recently as July 1, when the prices for feed grades of niacin and niacinamide rose, the USP side was called depressed. A decrease in vitamin consumption led to oversupply and slackened demand, and pricing fell from between \$7.50 and \$8 per kilogram down to the recent level of \$6 per kilogram.

But now, says a Lonza spokesman, vitamin consumption is on the upswing. The spokesman believes there is a "trendiness" associated with taking vitamins now, as well as a trendiness in overall health consciousness. To further illustrate his point, he notes that manufacturers of foods such as soft drinks and cereals are promoting the products' vitamin fortification, even though they are not thought of as "health" foods.

Even though a price increase has finally occurred for the USP products, the Lonza spokesman is not convinced this is the beginning of a firming trend. He says that it is premature to speculate on future pricing, especially on the heels of a long depression.

Other USP suppliers of niacin and niacinamide are examining the increases, but have not yet announced whether they will follow Lonza's lead. One supplier says his company has not raised its prices for almost three years, and therefore will study the Lonza increase carefully.

JULY INCREASES HOLDING
Meanwhile, the feed side's July price increases are holding, according to sources. As was the case for USP, the feed side saw depression for about two years before 1986 price hikes. With increased interest in how much feed-grade niacinamide should be used in animal feeds, coupled with decreased broker activity because of the falling dollar, pricing is not expected to regress.

Current feed-grade pricing is as follows: for niacin, \$5.50 per kilogram for 200 bags and more; \$5.75 per kilogram for 40 to 199 bags; \$6 per kilogram for 10 to 39 bags; and \$6.25 per kilogram for one to nine bags. A bag is 25 kilograms.

For niacinamide, the prices are \$5.65 per kilogram for 5,000 kilograms and more; \$6 per kilogram for 1,000 to 4,975 kilograms; \$6.40 per kilogram for 250 to 975 kilograms; and \$6.75 per kilogram for less than 250 kilograms.

Overall, imports of niacin and niacinamide are substantially larger than last year's, while exports are substantially down. Through July, USP niacin imports are up threefold, to about 1.7 million pounds, up from about 564,000 pounds in 1985. Likewise, niacinamide imports rose to 2.1 million pounds, an increase of about 60 percent over 1985's 1.3 million pounds through July. The Bureau of Census doesn't differentiate between USP and feed grade niacinamide.

Exports have declined by about 30 percent, to 326,000 pounds, down from 469,000 pounds. Import statistics don't distinguish between USP and feed grades.

Observers do not expect the recent acquisition of Nepera, Inc. by CibaChem Group to have any effect on the marketplace, but they also note that it is too early to be certain.

BACITRACIN — This product's price has been stable since the beginning of 1986, reports a trade source. Demand is steady and strong.

Microfina nonsterile USP bacitracin is

listed at \$7.90 per million units, for orders of one billion units. For between one and five billion units, the price falls to \$7.70 per million units, and for more than five billion units, bacitracin costs \$7.50 per million units. Bacitracin zinc micronized nonsterile USP costs \$9 per million units, for an order of

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

DRUGS INDEX

The Drugs & Fine Chemicals Index reflects the prices of 10 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1986	211.18
Oct. 3, 1986	211.18
Sept. 12, 1986	211.18
Oct. 11, 1985	211.18

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

one billion units. The price is \$8.40 per million units for orders of one to five billion units, and \$7.70 per million units for more than five billion units.

IMMUNOPURIFICATION REAGENTS
Celltech Limited of England introduced a new entry in its line of immunopurification products recently, at "Biotechnica '86" in Hanover, West Germany.

The product, "Resolute BSA," will be used to remove bovine serum albumin, a contaminant of pharmaceutical compounds produced by mammalian cell cultures such as therapeutic anti-cancer monoclonal antibodies, lymphokines and interferons. Celltech claims that its product will be the only one of its kind available worldwide.

"Laboratory trials have proven 'Resolute BSA' to be highly effective in removing the bovine serum albumin...without significantly affecting the yield of the desired product," notes a Celltech spokesman. Another spokesman explains that after using bovine serum albumin, it may subsequently prove difficult to remove, because it behaves like the product it is being used in during separation.

Celltech also sells "Resolute IL-2" and "Resolute IL-2 IRMA" for the purification and assay, respectively, of interleukin-2.

NITROGLYCERIN — Perke Davis, a division of Warner-Lambert, has released a prescription nitroglycerin delivery system which allegedly treats and prevents angina pectoris, associated with coronary heart disease.

The product, "Nitrogard," contains nitroglycerin and is orally taken in a controlled release tablet form. According to Perke Davis, the nitroglycerin is impregnated into a matrix of fibers similar to cellulose. The product can be placed between one's upper lip and gum on either side of the front teeth or between one's cheek and gum. The tablet stays in place because once it is in contact with saliva, it becomes sticky.

"Nitrogard" is available in one-, two- and three-milligram tablets. Recommended starting dosage is one milligram, three times daily, preferably with meals. Usual maintenance therapy is two milligrams, three times daily. A spokesman notes, however, that this may vary, depending on a physician's recommendation.

VITAMINS — EM Industries is raising its prices for various vitamins, all effective November 1.

Ascorbic acid is being increased by \$1

DRUGS & FINE CHEMS

kilogram, to \$11. Also increasing, by \$3 per kilogram, is pyridoxine hydrochloride, which will cost \$36.

An EM spokesman notes that direct comparison grade ascorbic acid, as well as other specialty grades, will rise proportionally. Lastly, EM is establishing a list price of \$14.50 per kilogram for calcium ascorbate. Previously, there was no published list price.

The spokesman attributes the price increase to US currency devaluation in relation to the deutsche mark. EM imports its vitamins from West Germany and claims that, because of the devaluation, "return on investment is poor."

These increases for vitamins are the first announced by a major player since Summer. EM, as well as other players, comments that prices for these vitamins are below the levels of the early 1980's.

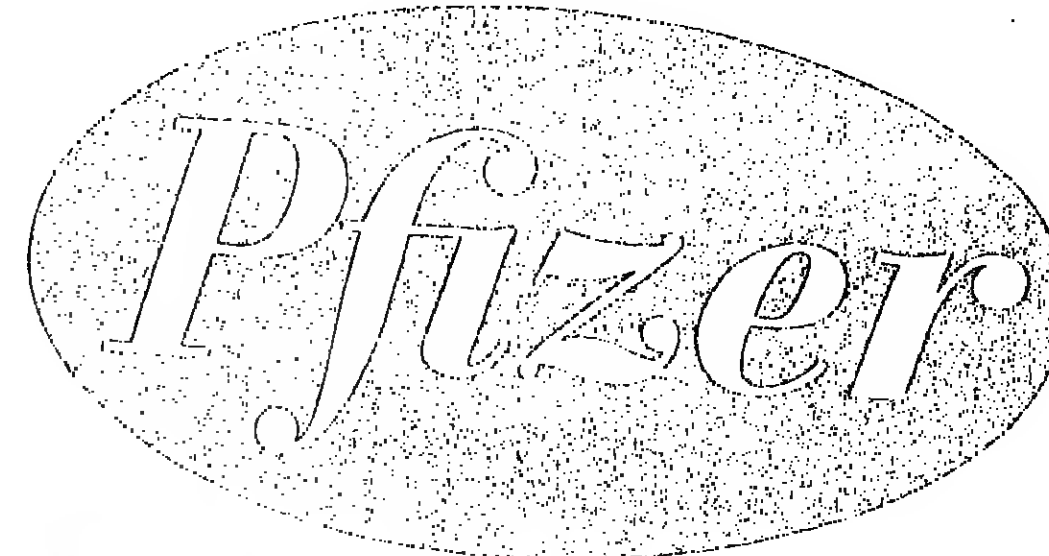
Meanwhile, other vitamin sources are availing the EM increases. One spokesman claims that although the US dollar has been relatively stable recently, sellers anticipate a further softening and want to be prepared.

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Waste Study Funded by EPA

Tufts University Center for Environmental Management has received \$24 million from Congress to study the effects of hazardous waste on health and the environment. The grant will be administered by US Environmental Protection Agency.

The center, which had previously received more than \$3 million in federal aid since it opened in 1984, sponsors research and organizes conferences on waste treatment policy and technology, groundwater contamination and health effects of chemical exposure, among other things.

The new grant will support research by center staff members and Tufts faculty members on the university's Medford, Boston and Grafton campuses. "Interdisciplinary research is being stressed," a

spokesman said. "Research projects will bring together medical specialists, engineers, scientists and policy analysts to address complex environmental problems."

"Of particular interest is the center's work on health issues, where it is assessing the effectiveness of several new quick, inexpensive tests of chemical toxicity in humans," he said.

This fall, the center will conduct the country's first national conference on household hazardous waste. It will be held in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the EPA. The center also will co-sponsor an international environmental conference with the Sierra Club in 1987.

The center is supported by industry as well as the federal government. Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. in Boston, Monsanto, General Electric and AT&T are some of the early contributors to the center's Corporate Affiliates Program. Company representatives will help the center set a research agenda to address problems posed by industrial waste.

Cd Pesticide Could Be Nixed

Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to cancel the pesticidal uses of cadmium after determining that the risks of continued use outweigh the benefits.

The agency says it based its decision on data which show that exposure to cadmium results in carcinogenic and adverse kidney effects in test animals and humans. It says it is primarily concerned about the hazard cadmium may pose to applicators.

Produced primarily by Mallinckrodt, Inc. and C.A. Cleary, Inc., cadmium compounds have been registered since the late 1940s as fungicides for control of certain diseases in ornamental turf. Cadmium fungicides are used almost exclusively by turf-maintenance personnel on golf courses.

Approximately 30 pounds of cadmium are

used annually for pesticidal purposes, less than 0.1 percent of the total cadmium usage in the United States. The majority of pesticidal use of cadmium is in midwestern states, where about eight percent of the golf course acreage is treated versus two percent nationwide.

Two application methods are used to treat golf course turf: hand held sprayers for greens and tees, and ground boom sprayers for fairways. Homeowners apply the pesticide by garden sprayers or hose-end applicators. Applicators are exposed to cadmium (via dermal and inhalation routes) during the mixing, loading and application.

EPA's estimates indicate that the dermal and inhalation exposure levels from use on golf course turf are close to those which cause kidney effects. Estimates of exposure from application to home lawns are less but are of concern. The agency has also determined that the oncogenic risk to persons applying cadmium fungicides to golf courses, based on estimates of inhalation exposure, is unacceptable.



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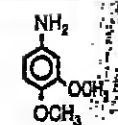
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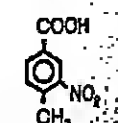
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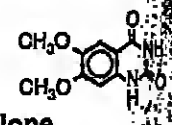
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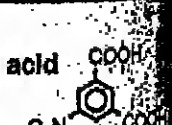
6,7-Dimethoxy-
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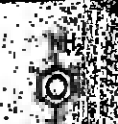
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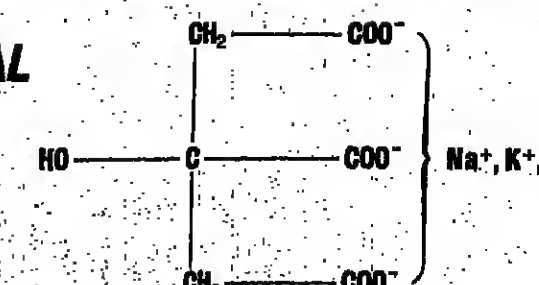
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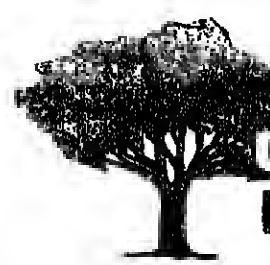
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3. Published misleading statistics which ignore the realities of gum production in the world's arid zones.
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5. Blamed the roller-coaster rides of supply and demand and high prices on Mother Nature instead of using modern science and agribusiness techniques to improve natural conditions and product surety and quality.
6. All used the same gum processing sub-contractors for years.

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FIFRA Reform

Continued from Page 7

baum amendment "a major threat to the bill," and says the industry would probably withdraw its support if the measure is retained.

Another potential roadblock is the question of liability. The House exempts farmers from liability for damages caused by pesticides provided they do not act negligently, but it shifts responsibility for cleanup to the pesticide manufacturer.

NACA favors the language adopted by the Senate Agriculture Committee which exempts farmers from liability for damages if they followed label directions, but does not shift the liability from the pesticide user to the manufacturer.

However, the committee's provision was deleted from the bill by Sen. Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.), so the matter will have to be resolved in conference.

The NACA spokesman says the industry is also somewhat concerned about a groundwater protection amendment added to the bill by Sen. Durenberger that focuses on the prevention of contamination, rather than on detection or cleanup.

The industry's concern stems from the fact that EPA would be required to issue regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act which is within the jurisdiction of the congressional environmental committees.

NACA believes the industry's interests would be better served by placing the groundwater protection program under the jurisdiction of the agriculture committees.

Another area of major controversy is the issue of data compensation — how much money a generic pesticide manufacturer should have to pay to make use of a pioneering company's health and safety data on as pesticide, and how that amount should be determined.

Rather than generating the expensive data required for registration by EPA themselves, generic companies would prefer to buy the data from the companies that developed the pesticides and conducted the original research.

Current law allows this practice and provides for an independent arbitration board to determine the price to be paid to an R&D company for use of its data.

But the law does not specify whether the

price should be based on the amount it cost the innovator company to perform the health and safety tests — usually a few million dollars — or on the market value of the pesticide — which can be worth tens or even hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the only case to go to arbitration so far, the award amounted to 60 percent of the cost of the data plus a ten-year royalty. To all, the value of the award is estimated to exceed \$15 million — an amount five times the cost of producing the data. Fearing similar arbitration decisions, generic manufacturers have been reluctant to enter the market.

The House bill mightily alters current law by limiting data compensation awards to twice the amount it cost to develop the data only in cases where the R&D companies have obtained patent term extensions.

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Fertilizer Group Sees Challenges

International trade barriers, mounting debt in Third World nations and modest demand projections are the major challenges facing the fertilizer industry, according to speakers at a recent international fertilizer conference.

US producers oppose American Export-Import bank loans to national industries competing directly with domestic manufacturers, said Gary D. Myers president of the Fertilizer Institute and host of the Institute's World Fertilizer Conference recently held in San Francisco. He says the Institute is lobbying Congress to take trade retaliation measures against countries imposing tariff and nontariff barriers against US exports. "We only seek trade reciprocity," he says, noting that all fertilizer imports enter the US duty-free.

The current weak fertilizer economy is largely due to decisions made thirty years ago based on predictions of world food shortages, according to Emil S. Finley, president of International Commodities Export Corporation, a New-York-based marketing firm. "The famous and loud clarion which began to call on us over thirty years ago kept warning us for decades that the world was to starve and that the only way to save it from starvation was to build more and bigger fertilizer plants," he said. Mr. Finley also commented that industry tends to be "oblivious" to the

world agricultural market, and acts solely on domestic command.

In contrast to the forecasts of food shortages, Mr. Finley pointed out that agricultural output has increased 30 percent in the past twelve years, and prices have fallen. Fertilizer and other raw material production has also shot up 33 percent during this period, he added, in both industrialized and developing economies.

Naturally enough, the industry's oversupply has created poor returns on investment, a situation that will persist due to continued capacity buildup in developing nations, according to John W. Marshall, fertilizer business area and purchasing director for Imperial Chemicals Industries, PLC. This problem is exacerbated in US and Western Europe, he said, because nitrogen plants, main raw material, natural gas, is expensive compared to many developing countries with industries owned or supported by government.

Toyo Soda Sells Unit To Seydel Companies

Seydel Companies has completed an agreement with AZS Corporation, a subsidiary of Toyo Soda (Japan) to purchase the Seydel-Woolley Textile Warp Size Chemical Division, which Toyo Soda acquired in its merger with AZS in 1980.

AZS president Robert Short says that Toyo Soda's decision to sell its textile sizing business was a result of a corporate realignment of marketing objectives.

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HEAVY & AG CHEMICALS

Liquid Alum Producers Post An \$8 Off-List Price Increase

Off-list price increases announced by major liquid aluminum sulfate producers may serve to boost margins in a market where prices have steadily eroded since October 1984, when a price hike was last announced.

Last week, General Chemical Corporation, North America's largest alum producer, increased sub-schedule prices by \$8 per net ton (dry basis), following a similar announcement by Stauffer Chemical Company a week earlier (CMR, 10/6/86, pg. 33).

General Chemical's increase is effective October 13 on spot orders and as terms allow on contract business. It affects all the company's producing locations East of the Rockies.

General Chemical cites increases in the cost of labor and fringes, aluminum raw materials, transportation and product liability insurance as reasons for the action. American Cyanamid Company, the third major producer, says it is studying the matter.

Producers say price erosion can be attributed to demand that has been flat at best over the past few years, and to increased industry capacity, resulting from the proliferation of small independent producers.

One smaller producer says that in the early 1980's, when alum prices were strong, smaller manufacturers entered the market with relatively little reaction from the major marketers.

SEVERE PRICE EROSION

In recent years, however, the majors have begun reacting, and are said to be sometimes fighting for market share at the expense of profit. Price wars are reportedly occurring in some areas of the Southeast. One source says prices in areas of Georgia have dropped by up to 40 percent over the past two years.

Producers say that some price firming has occurred over the course of the year in isolated pockets where competition has been most severe. Georgia and parts of Florida are cited as having firmed up.

In most areas, however, prices have remained depressed, and most producers say a price increase is necessary. Most hikes will not come until the end of the year, when almost all municipal accounts are re-bid and most pulp and paper accounts are re-negotiated.

Prices to municipal water treatment accounts are set on a lowest bid basis, while prices to the pulp and paper industry vary regionally.

Municipal prices in Georgia can go below \$90 per ton, according to one source. To the North of that area, municipal accounts are put in the \$105 to \$120 per ton range, delivered, with large industrial accounts in that area paying from \$100 to \$110 per ton f.o.b. plant. Midwest prices are said to be firmer, and tend to run between \$10 and \$15 per ton off-list levels, according to one producer.

Aluminum sulfate demand in 1988 is a matter of debate. Several of the smaller producers who have been in the market for a number of years report that the Commerce

Department has only this year begun acknowledging their production for the purpose of compiling statistics.

Recently revised 1985 figures, which take into account the previously missing output, show production for the year to be 1,190,638 tons, as opposed to a formerly reported 1,003,324 tons. Production for the first seven

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Aluminum sulfate (liquid), \$8 per ton

CHANGES/DOWN

None

HEAVY & AG INDEX

The Heavy & Ag Chemicals Index reflects the prices of 16 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1986	113.69
Oct. 3, 1986	113.69
Sept. 12, 1986	113.69
Oct. 11, 1985	113.69

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

months of 1986 is put at 697,478 tons, down just over 1 percent from the revised figure for the same period last year. Production figures are for liquid and dry alum; the liquid accounts for over 80 percent of the total.

Some producers are skeptical of these figures as well. They claim that drought conditions in the Southeast this summer have increased alum use in water treatment. One producer notes that the water treatment facilities he is familiar with were working at capacity for much of the summer.

Likewise, the pulp and paper industry is operating at higher rates this year as compared to last, and many producers feel alum consumption by that industry has also improved.

BASES & SALTS

SODIUM CHLORATE — KemaNord Inc., has announced a new list price for sodium chlorate solution (R-2) of \$330 per R-2 unit, f.o.b. Columbia, Miss., freight equalized with the nearest recognized producing point. This new list price is effective immediately on spot sales and on contracts, as terms permit.

An R-2 unit consists of one ton of sodium chlorate and 0.6 tons of sodium chloride. KemaNord notes that more than 150,000 tons of high cost sodium chlorate capacity has been eliminated in Eastern North America during the past year and this, coupled with the normal growth in consumption, has improved the supply/demand balance considerably.

KemaNord raised sodium chlorate crystal

FERTILIZER CHEMICAL OUTPUT: JULY			
CENSUS BUREAU NUMBERS IN SHORT TONS ON KEY FERTILIZERS			
	JULY	JUNE	JULY '85
Ammonia, syn., anhyd.	1,007,239	1,119,982	1,312,272
Ammonium nitrate	365,739	447,788	555,878
Monomethylammonium phosphate	144,612	261,253	194,759
Other ammonium phosphates	68,224	70,538	184,759
Ammonium phosphate	48,333	45,910	24,872
Ammonium sulfate	189,022	180,007	174,520
Nitric acid	668,869	845,845	825,657
Phosphoric acid	443,480	525,224	512,529
Sulfuric acid	630,070	721,428	841,910
Superphosphate, concentrated	2,889,381	3,514,027	3,282,263
Superphosphate, normal & enriched	149,866	149,781	222,474
Superphosphate and other phosphate fert.	25,760	25,113	18,145
Urea	855,046	821,148	1,324,843
	421,789	438,589	494,777

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HEAVY CHEMICALS

Hot prices in August (ENR 8-11-86, p. 29). Several producers have raised their prices for liquid sodium chloride.

METALS & MINERALS

COPPER — This metal's price has been fluctuating since the end of July. The reason for this, says a producer, is that market conditions are pulling copper's price in two directions.

Copper pricing generally rides on the ebb and flow of precious metals pricing, and with Congress' recent override of President Reagan's veto of South African economic sanctions, platinum, gold and silver prices are rising. This has had a firming effect on copper.

On the other hand, supplies are increasing on the New York and London exchanges. So, says the producer, pricing has moved both up and down. He quotes a price of \$2.15 per

pound, but notes that the price was 15¢ per pound three weeks ago. At the end of July, copper's price was 62¢ per pound.

LEAD — Lead prices are firming in part due to increased battery prices for new car models. Battery prices, which began rising in the Fall, account for 75 percent of lead demand.

Lead's current price is 24¢ per pound, according to one source. He says that price has risen steadily since the end of June, when it was 21¢ per pound.

Toxics Rules

Continued from Page 7

ments giving Federal officials the legal power they seek, but the provisions included in reauthorization legislation. White House has threatened to veto.

In their appeal, EPA lawyers argue that the law gives the agency authority to regulate hazardous substances. The law gives broad powers to clean up abandoned sites.

"The decision of the court of appeals," says EPA's efforts to conduct hazardous waste clean-up actions, "the agency is high court." The immediate effect of the decision is to halt all efforts to clean up contamination at the Waukegan site.

Attorneys for United Marine, who own the appeal, said EPA's plans for the site would have a profound effect on the 2,000 employees, would disrupt traffic and limit the company's access to its property, including six acres of a parking lot.

The company also said there is no proof that PCBs in the harbor pose a risk to fish, drinking water or air.

The first phase of EPA's plan for the site would involve moving truck-mounted rigs, pickup trucks and other equipment from the complex grounds.

In another case, the justices refused to overturn Federal regulations limiting the discharges by the non-ferrous metal industry into the nation's waterways.

Icahn Pursues USX

Continued from Page 9

years ago, when it rescued Maraca Company from a hostile takeover by Mohit Corporation.

Mr. Icahn has denied that he will not "greenmail" in this effort, but that necessarily an irrevocable commitment. The target company has 100 million shares acquired by the raider by a large premium. Ferro Corporation, in ample, retained its independence by buying a 20 percent stock interest in Ferro Corporation, which was seen as a force in merger.

What has made USX — and other companies, for that matter — vulnerable to takeover has been the declining efficiency of operations in the US, both because of high labor rates and the increasing share of most of the industry's plant. The companies have responded by trying and seeking more specialized steel business, but neither of these steps has fully compensated for the large portions of the basic commodity business.

Target companies who have responded to whatever steps are necessary to survive the takeover have been almost successful in recent years. USX management will be strongly motivated in their own right that Mr. Icahn's policy is to buy most of a company's management and two people.

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Superfund Showdown

Continued from Page 5

would have to stay in session to override it, and I believe the sentiment among my colleagues to do so is strong."

The President is required to sign into law or veto a bill within 10 days (excluding Sundays) of the date it is formally received at the White House. However, if Congress adjourns during the 10-day period, the President can kill the bill by doing nothing, figuratively keeping the bill "in his pocket."

Both Republicans and Democrats strongly urged the President to reject the veto option during the floor debate.

A veto, says Rep. Norman Lent, R-N.Y., "would be a grave error. It would bring cleanup action at thousands of superfund sites to a halt, and we cannot allow that to happen."

"The American people regard superfund as the environmental issue of the decade," adds Rep. Florio. "A presidential veto of this vital program would demonstrate a monumental insensitivity on the part of the administration to the overwhelming support the toxic waste cleanup program has among the American people, the House and the Senate."

But opponents denounced the bill as "fundamentally flawed" and challenged tax provisions they said would ultimately be added to the price of consumer goods.

It would be inconsistent, said Rep. Hal Daub, R-Neb., for lawmakers who have opposed tax increases to vote for the superfund bill, which would raise taxes on the petroleum industry and order new taxes on all firms with taxable annual income over \$2 million.

Shortly before the House vote, Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., and 80 other senators—including 35 Republicans—sent President Reagan a letter, urging him to sign the bill despite the administration's opposition to the tax provisions.

"The continuance of the program is critical

to the health and safety of every American," the senators wrote. "We must all compromise. Environmental Protection Agency is desperately in need of funds. We cannot let this program in jeopardy while we continue to debate funding mechanisms."

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole of Kansas told his colleagues there "may be some flexibility" in the White House position if President Reagan is reassured the superfund tax will not be increased in the next few years.

If the President does veto the bill, Sen. Dole added, "I hope he does it promptly, so we can act on it (vote to override) before we leave." Congress plans to adjourn soon so members can campaign for the November election.

EPA Administrator Lee Thomas has warned that superfund's lack of money means a shutdown is inevitable by year's end unless a new law is enacted before Congress adjourns.

The financing provisions would pay for the program with a broad-based corporate tax raise \$2.5 billion, an 8.2-cent-a-barrel tax on domestic oil to raise \$1.25 billion and a higher 11.7-cent-a-barrel levy on imported oil to raise \$1.5 billion, a \$1.4 billion tax on feedstock chemicals, \$1.25 billion from general taxpayer revenues, and \$300 million each in cost recoveries from responsible parties and interest from fund monies.

In addition, a 0.1-cent-a-gallon tax on motor fuels would raise \$500 million for a separate fund to pay for the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks.

The American Petroleum Institute has denounced the tax on crude oil production as unfair and a coalition of more than 100 manufacturing firms, led by the Grocery Manufacturers of America, oppose the bill because it contains the broad-based tax.

But the chemical industry and environmental groups have endorsed the package.

Acid Rain Theory Posited by NOAA

Ocean upwelling, a process through which deep-ocean water is circulated to the surface, may add more acid rain-producing chemicals to the atmosphere than previously recognized, according to a scientist with the Commerce Department's National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Dr. F. P. Parungo of the agency's Environmental Research Laboratories in Boulder, Colo., reports heavier concentration of sulfate and nitrate particles suspended in the atmosphere over areas of upwelling in the Pacific Ocean than over other portions of the ocean.

This is the first time a correlation between upwelling and concentrations of sulfate and nitrate particles has been noted, and shows that concentrations of acid rain precursors put into the atmosphere from the oceans varies from place to place, Parungo said.

Reporting in the Journal of Atmospheric Chemistry on a Pacific cruise aboard the

NOAA research vessel Discoverer, Dr. Parungo said maximum quantities of acid rain-producing chemicals were found in air samples collected at upwelling locations off the U.S. Pacific coast, along the Equator, and off the Antarctic.

Dr. Parungo said that particles of sea salt-bearing sulfates and nitrates are transported from the ocean into the atmosphere via sea spray of air bubbling at the surface.

The relative concentrations of sea salt components in the air and the sea water are almost identical, but in areas where upwelling is occurring, there can be up to 100 percent more sulfates in the air sample than in the water, and up to 1000 times more nitrates, Dr. Parungo said.

This, she explained, is caused by the ocean spray particles intermingling with sulfur- and nitrogen-containing gases produced by biological activities in nutrient-rich waters. The gases escape into the atmosphere where they are converted to sulfate and nitrate particles by photo-chemical reactions.

"These additional particles could serve as cloud condensation nuclei to initiate cloud formation and promote precipitation," Dr. Parungo said.

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COATINGS & PLASTICS

PVAc Margins Pressured By Rising Material Costs

Producers of polyvinyl acetate homo- and co-polymers (PVAc), who saw selling prices fall an average of 2 cents per pound over the first half of this year, now have higher raw material costs to contend with as well.

Not only have makers of vinyl acetate monomer (VAM), the key PVAc precursor, posted 2-cent-per-pound price increases for this quarter, but costs for other important intermediates, among them o-butyl acrylate and dibutyl maleate, have gone up 2 to 3 cents per pound this month.

Compounding the problem, polymer producers say, has been further price slippage in specific areas of the US, brought on by overcapacity and aggressive discounting. Since July, in Florida and Chicago and along the West Coast, sublet prices for PVAc have slipped, depending on grade and end use, an additional 1 to 2 cents per pound.

So far, manufacturers have swallowed these higher costs, complaining that the market has been unresponsive to their attempts to pass along higher production costs. This year, several VAM price increases were later withdrawn, and skeptical PVAc customers will need convincing that the recent VAM increases are holding before they will pay more for PVAc.

No PVAc producers have announced price increases, but all complain that price erosion has had a noticeable impact on margins. Over the past nine months, says one producer, VAM prices had come down substantially, but PVAc prices, in response to rampant discounting and a soft economy had come down in excess of any company savings. "Margins were poor enough without the VAM increase," he says, referring to the current situation.

DISCOUNTS STILL THE NORM

Discounts between 10 and 20 percent off list price have become the norm in the PVAc market this year. With discounts, prices for paper grades, which sold between 28 cents and 30 cents per pound in July, are now said to range from 24 cents per pound (for large volume customers) to 29.5 cents per pound, while adhesive grades are selling between 28 cents per pound and 28 cents per pound. Paint-grade prices are uniformly 1 cent per pound lower than they were in July, ranging between 28 cents per pound and 32 cents per pound.

Demand this year has been steady, tracking GNP, and the overall size of the market is expected to grow by 2 to 2.5 percent, to around 1.6 billion pounds. Reflecting current high rates of construction, paint and adhesive demand have grown faster than the market as a whole.

One producer reports that PVAc sales to the paint and coatings industry (including vinyl acrylate and acrylate copolymers) should rise 6 percent over last year's already healthy figure, to 577 million pounds. Others feel that this figure is too high; 4 to 5 percent would be a more accurate description, they say, with between 2 and 2.5 percent of the total accounted for by latex paints.

Paper demand is expected to show 2 percent growth this year, reaching 270 million pounds. Paper makers reportedly have been switching back and forth between PVAc and styrene-butadiene (SB) latex in certain applications where qualities of the two materials overlap. For most of this year, SB latex has been the material of choice.

Although one producer feels that a trend away from use of SB latex has become more pronounced lately, as the paper industry moves away from production of "publication grade" paper, most producers feel that this is only a temporary displacement. SB latex, a lower priced product, will definitely remain the paper industry's favorite, they say.

Together, paint and paper segments traditionally account for 60 percent of the total PVAc market. A fairly flat paper market is

expected to bring this figure to 54 percent of the total.

The adhesives market segment is expected to grow between 3 and 5 percent overall, to reach a figure of over 740 million pounds this year.

Total merchant capacity for PVAc, including homopolymer and acrylate copolymers,

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

COATINGS INDEX

The Coatings & Plastics Index reflects the prices of 13 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1986	306.4
Oct. 3, 1986	306.4
Sept. 12, 1986	306.4
Oct. 11, 1985	306.4

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40

excluding captive capacity, is said to be between 2 and 2.4 billion pounds per year, with utilization rates quoted between 70 and 75 percent of nameplate.

Within the past five years, several firms have shut down facilities. Last year, Relchold Chemicals Inc. closed its Tacoma, Wash., plant, but brought an equivalent amount of new capacity on-line through debottlenecking, with no effect on its total capacity or output. Producers say that industry capacity figures have been stable for the past two years.

Last quarter, some producers reported that captive latex facilities of several paint companies had been closed when the firms failed to comply with EPA emission regulations. This had had no impact on merchant demand for PVAc, however, producers say, because affected companies had their latex requirements tolled by other paint manufacturers.

PRIME PIGMENTS

ORGANIC PIGMENTS — Producers of phthalocyanine, quinacridone and azo organic pigments report that prices have been stable since July, when increases were posted by all major US manufacturers.

This year, the overall market is expected to grow by 2 percent; producers see revenue reaching \$550 million by the end of this quarter.

Demand within the traditional paints and coatings market segment, which currently accounts for around 30 percent of the total market, is expected to mirror the overall market's 2 percent growth.

Plastics applications, which comprise between 20 and 25 percent of the total market, represent a high growth area. Producers expect demand in this portion of the market to grow between 6 and 8 percent this year.

High-solid automotive coatings applications are becoming increasingly important, with many producers concentrating on improving the rheology of quinacridone and phthalocyanine pigments, which have traditionally shown poor flow characteristics.

The Dyes & Pigments Division of Mobay Corporation has recently introduced a new line of improved flow perylene and quinacridone pigments. These products, "Perrindone Maroon" R-8438, "Perrindone Red" R-8439, "Quinto Magenta" RY-6853 and "Quinto Red" R-8713, are said to allow for higher pigment loadings in coatings.

Continued on Page 56

Chemical Finance

Celanese Canada Boosts Dividend on Preferred Stock

Celanese Canada Inc.'s directors have raised the dividends on the company's two series of preferred shares by about 23 percent to \$2.16 per share on the \$1.75 series and \$1.24 on the \$1.00 series, payable December 31 for the full fourth quarter.

At a special meeting of common and preferred holders, approval was given to a series of amendments which make explicit, under terms of the issues, the company's right to repurchase common shares. When the preferreds were issued in 1945 and 1947, Canadian law did not allow companies to buy back common shares. Celanese Canada said that it has not instituted any common share repurchases and has no present plans to do so, but that it wanted to remove any possible impediment to future purchases.

Greenwell Montagu Boosts Montedison, BASF Ratings

Greenwell Montagu Research, of the UK and New York, has lifted its ratings on several companies, including BASF AG, Croda Company, LaPorte Industries PLC and Montedison SPA, and has lowered ratings on Rhone Poulenc and Brent Chemicals.

BASF, formerly rated as a hold/buy is now a straight buy recommendation, and Montedison's shares have been upgraded from sell to hold. Brent, which was hold/buy, has been downgraded to hold, as has Rhone Poulenc.

Unchanged are Greenwell Montagu's hold/buy recommendation for BOC (formerly called British Oxygen Company) and the sell recommendation on L'Air Liquide, of France.

Hanson Industries Selling US Agribusiness

Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries, US arm of Hanson Trust PLC, of the UK, said Hansco has signed a definitive agreement to sell US Agribusiness Inc. to a Pennsylvania general partnership consisting of Hershey AgriTech, Inc. and Meerpohl Limited Partnership for approximately \$7.8 million in cash and notes.

For the year ended September 30, US Agribusiness, formerly a division of US Industries, had sales of approximately \$25.7 million and operating results were approximately breakeven.

Ethyl Recommendation Affirmed by E.F. Hutton

E.F. Hutton & Co. is currently recommending accumulation of Ethyl Corporation's shares for short-term investors, but for longer term accounts, Ethyl is rated by Hutton as an average performer. John P. Henry, Hutton's chief chemical analyst, maintains an earnings estimate of \$1.35 per share for Ethyl this year, up from 92 cents last year, and the outlook is for \$1.60 per share in 1987.

The good earnings gains for Ethyl this year are coming from lead additives and First Colony Insurance Company, with additional gains from the firm's bond portfolio. The company's flame retardant chemicals business continues to show disappointing earnings, but Mr. Henry expects second-half results to be much improved. Ethyl is still incurring one-time expenses in the transfer of its bromine-based flame retardant chemicals production from Sayreville, N.J., to Magnolia, Ark., the Hutton analyst noted.

Mabon, Nugent Is Positive on Chemical Stocks

Mabon, Nugent & Co. remains positive on the chemical industry outlook and recommends the shares of some of the industry's major companies despite relatively modest growth in output in recent months. Most sales volumes are satisfactory, while volumes in plastics, textiles, soaps and toiletries have been relatively strong, comments Robert S. Reitzes, Mabon, Nugent's chemical analyst. In addition, capital appropriations are being increasingly applied to productivity improvements, Mr. Reitzes adds.

The Mabon, Nugent chemical analyst recommends an overweighting of the industry's stocks in investors' portfolios. His recommendations include Dow Chemical Company, National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, Rohm and Haas Company, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Hercules Inc.

Chemical ROE Rises in Second Quarter

The average after-tax return on equity for chemical manufacturers in the second quarter advanced to 14.9 percent from 12.6 percent in the previous quarter and 13.4 percent in the same period a year ago, according to the latest report of Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

For industrial chemicals and synthetics, the results were even better, as the ROE advanced to 18.6 percent from 13.9 percent. In the pharmaceutical industry, returns averaged 19.6 percent, versus 19.6 percent in the previous period and 17.6 percent a year earlier.

The ROE in the petroleum industry recovered from its severe depression, reaching 11.1 percent, as against the 7.6 percent of the previous period and 6.2 percent a year ago. The ROE in rubber was 13.6 percent, up from 6.5 percent in the previous period and 6.1 percent a year ago, Census Bureau said.

Cooper Development Signs Acquisition Contract

Cooper Development Company, a Palo Alto, Calif.-based investor in health care companies, has agreed on final terms for acquiring Cooper LaserSonics Inc., Santa Clara, Calif., a maker of surgical devices.

Securities of Cooper Development valued at \$5 will be swapped for each of the 19.4 million Cooper LaserSonics common shares outstanding, in a deal totaling about \$95.6 million. The securities to be traded will comprise a package of common and preferred Cooper Development shares.

Ferro Is Experiencing Good Earnings Growth

Ferro Corporation expects to report strong year-to-year gains in both sales and earnings for the third quarter ended September 30, Adolph Posnick, president and chief executive officer, told a meeting with security analysts in Los Angeles last week. Citing improved market conditions in both the US and Europe, Mr. Posnick said that Ferro should report net income of approximately \$8.8 million, or 98 cents per share, on worldwide sales of about \$176 million, as compared with \$3.4 million and \$166.1 million a year ago.

Montedison Wins Control of Milan's Mediocredito

Montedison SpA, Italy's highly diversified producer of chemicals, electric power and a broad range of consumer products and services, has won its fight for control of Mediocredito, a large merchant bank headquartered in Milan. Raul Gardini's Ferruzzi agricultural business, a group friendly to Montedison, raised its stake in Mediocredito from 1.6 percent to 14.5 percent, thereby assuring control to Montedison.

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CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER

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John W. Ito



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PERFUMES & FLAVORINGS

Vanillin Shift Follows

Continued from Page 1

vanillin at the Freeport, Tex., facilities. "Such a conversion," he says, "would not be that difficult."

Monsanto's sale of its vanillin interests completes the company's departure from the perfumes and flavorings industry. Monsanto's benzyl acetate operations went to Heilmann & Retmer and, before that, an entire flavors and fragrance house was sold to Bueh, Boeke and Allen.

Prices, supply and demand are not expected to be affected by the Rhone-Poulenc acquisition. According to an aromatics chemicals broker, "The purchase will strengthen Rhone-Poulenc's position but it won't change pricing because the competition is still fierce." Prices are considered soft, at \$12.35 to \$12.50 per kilo shipped, down from a mid-August quote of \$13.50 per kilo shipped.

MARKET STILL SOFT

"The market has continued somewhat soft, even though there isn't much vanillin available," another broker says. An importer concurs, and cites the difficulty lower prices present for long-term planning. "We have been pushing, unsuccessfully, for higher prices and have therefore dropped our long-term contract. Buyers want more than they normally contract for and we have to refuse them."

Spurred on by this buying interest, industry sources look to price increases by January. "Prices will firm gradually and these buyers are trying to beat it," says one source.

ESSENTIAL OILS

ANNATTO EXTRACT — Miles Laboratories, Inc., is increasing prices for annatto food colors, effective immediately.

This increase is on the heels of a September 29 increase. A company spokesman says the move is necessitated by an "extraordinary" increase in cost for bixin seed, the source of the color extract.

The new price for the company's AFC Water Soluble 445 (single-strength) will be \$12.30 per gallon on 55-gallon closed-head, non-returnable steel drums; \$12.80 in 5-gallon white plastic pails; and \$13.80 in four one-gallon plastic bottles in a carton. AFCW 690 (double-strength) prices, on the same basis, are \$26.80, \$27.30 and \$27.80 per gallon, respectively.

LAUREL LEAF OIL — Laurel leaf oil jumped over 50 percent in the last two weeks from \$87 per kilo cost and freight, New York, to \$102 to \$105, same basis.

Industry sources cite supply problems from Eastern Europe and speculate that the laurel leaf price situation has caught up with the oil (CMR 9/1/88 p.20). Laurel leaf has climbed from 80c. per pound in mid-August to \$3.10 per pound test week.

"It's a very small item," says an essential

oils broker, "maybe two or three drums are sold a year."

LITSEA CUBEBA — Spot prices for this cubeba oil increased 20c. per pound this

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1988

CHANGES/UP

Anise seed, Turkish, 2-3c. per lb.
Citronella Oil, Javan, 10c. per lb.
Citronella Oil, Chinese/South American, 10c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascari, 17c. per lb.
Gorani Oil, 20c. per lb.
Laural Leaf Oil, 33c. per kilo
Laural Leaves, Turkish, 20c. per lb.
Litsea Cubeba Oil, 20c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian Lined, 10c. per lb.
Orange Butter Oil, shipped, \$1 per lb.
Pepper, Brazilian black, 12c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampung black, 13c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, 11c. per lb.
Pepper, Muntok white, 7c. per lb.
Rosewood Oil, Brazilian shipped, 25c. per lb.
Saffron, 10.00 per kilo
Sesame Seed, Central American hulled, 2c. per lb.
Vanilla OR, Haitian, 50c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Essential Oils, Egyptian, 7c. per lb.
Gorani Oil, shipped, 55c. per lb.
Cinnamon Leaf Oil, Cayenne, 5c. per lb.
Cumin Seed, Turkish, 3c. per lb.
Fennel Seed, Indian, 1-2c. per lb.
Lime Oil, Haitian, 50c. per lb.
Mustard Ground, 3c. per lb.
Turmeric, Jamaican, 5c. per lb.

PERFUMES INDEX

The Perfumes & Flavorings Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each supplied in 1985.

Oct. 10, 1988	71.00
Oct. 3, 1988	71.00
Sept. 5, 1988	71.00
Oct. 4, 1985	71.00

Chemical Prices Start on Page 40.

\$2.30 to \$2.50 per pound. The rise in prices due to restricted supplies and a healthy demand, industry sources say.

"Litsea cubeba is an attractive plant when compared to the citrus-producing natives," says an essential oils broker. "It is processed into citral," agrees an essential oils importer, "the Chinese Litsea cubeba oil has a much higher yield than the grass." Yet the Guatemala monogram is comparably priced at \$2.35 to \$2.50 per pound and reportedly softening.

A market analyst contends that the oil supplies is the primary force behind the stronger market. "People prefer the oil material but there's not enough of it around." The broker attributes this to

Continued on Page 12

ESSENTIAL OIL IMPORTS: JULY

SELECTIVE STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

	JULY	JUNE	YR TO DATE
Bergamot	9,82	7,471	62,788
Bitter Almond	—	2,546	8,415
Cassia	48,808	34,780	271,882
Cedrina	3,507	802	9,222
Cinnamon	15,320	110	82,742
Citronella	99,843	103,868	845,824
Cloves	211,883	182,204	775,529
Cornmint	36,816	14,878	187,688
Eucalyptus	202,978	70,946	895,432
Geranium	6,380	2,154	72,047
Lavender	6,280	21,421	87,898
Lemon	97,348	166,854	1,230,832
Lemongrass	20,275	278	77,881
Lime	131,738	84,188	6,481
Neroli	43	16	103,528
Nutmeg	7,888	11,172	4,942,522
Orange	290,423	303,570	4,864,781
Orris	37	190	486,781
Peppermint	86,357	91,676	63
Peppermint	28,883	82,301	108,189
Rose	12,083	83,004	18,181
Rosemary	1,027	93,783	61,251
Sandalwood	2,758	15,819	21,781
Thyme	7,995	281	21,781
Ylang Ylang	22,887	12,735	126,881
Ylang Ylang or Cananga	3,944	8,484	—

CHEMICAL IMPORTS

US imports of chemicals and related materials are reported in this section by CPI material. Listings include consignees where possible, container, net weight, name of vessel (in parenthesis), port of origin and date of shipment's arrival in New York or the Port of Newark.

US chemical imports/exports are tabulated monthly in the market reports.

A-B

3 AMINO 4 METHOXY BENZANILINE H & C 100 20 dms (2557 lbs) (Ever Gathier) Kaohsiung, 9/7.
ACETAMINOPHEN Process Products 35 dms (3482 lbs) (Mercantile Admin) Istanbul, 9/7.
ACETATE LINALYL SYNTHETIC 75 pkg (33614 lbs) (Atlantic Bagel) LaHavre, 9/7.
ACETONITRILE 180 dms (90871 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kaohsiung, 9/2.
ACIO ORANGE China Intercoastal Transport 290 dms (19610 lbs) (China) Shanghai, 9/2.
ACIO THIOCYOLIC Carabai 84 dms (41341 lbs) (Sea Land Voyager) Bremerhaven, 9/4.
Evans Chemicals 78 dms (44882 lbs) (Sea Land Express) Bremerhaven, 9/22.
ACIO YELLOW DYE/STAIN Organic Chemical 10 dms (1770 lbs) (Additive) Oubai, 9/10.
ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE RUBBER Alfa Fwdg 964 bbl (40212 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Tokyo, 9/5.
488 bbl (40040 lbs) (Nepuna Corb) Kobe, 9/5.
488 bbl (40040 lbs) (Nepuna Corb) Yokohama, 9/5.
AGAR AGAR American Shpg 60 bbs (4821 lbs) (Imperial) Valparaiso, 9/5.
California Shpg Line 52 ctn (0 lbs) (Hanjin New York) Hong Kong, 9/4.
COM French Line 250 bbs (22211 lbs) (Atlantic Bagel) LaHavre, 9/1.
Chant 20 dms (2205 lbs) (Ever Gathier) Osaka, 9/7.
ADAR AGAR EXTRACT Global Imports 60 dms (5842 lbs) (American) Osaka, 9/5.
ALPEPEY FINGER TURMERIC Rusa Fwdg 99 bbs (13408 lbs) (Sea Land Voyager) Bremerhaven, 9/4.
ALUMINUM OXIDE Trenchard 1240 bbs (119361 lbs) (Dart American) Bremerhaven, 9/5.
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE ANHYDROUS Fluks Chemical 92 dms (8369 lbs) (Atlantic Bagel) LaHavre, 9/1.
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE 724 bbs (39889 lbs) (Zim New York) Osaka, 9/5.
AMMONIUM SULFAMATE Atlas Intermodal Transport 800 bbs (42655 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kaohsiung, 9/2.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE CHEMPURE Also Chemie 640 bbs (36865 lbs) (Husum) Hamburg, 9/11.
ANILINE 2 4 DISULFONIC ACIO Silvey Shpg 126 bbs (7200 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kobe, 9/2.
ANILINE 2 4 DISULFONIC ACIO 150 bbs (9532 lbs) (Ever Gathier) Osaka, 9/7.
ANISE Louis Furr 800 mls (38804 lbs) (Colombo) Valparaiso, 9/12.
ANTIMONY METAL INOOTS Minor Metals 100 bbs (41997 lbs) (Colombo) Barcelona, 9/2.
Daniel F Young 2400 bbs (119510 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.
Minor Metals 54 pkg (123610 lbs) (American Virginia) Hong Kong, 9/5.
ARABIC GUM Colodia Natural 720 bbs (80954 lbs) (Sea Land Express) Rotterdam, 9/22.
ARSENIC United Mineral & Chemical 17 ctn (135 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Tokyo, 9/5.
ASCORBIC ACIO Silvey Shpg 400 dms (25132 lbs) (Lada Meerk) Kobe, 9/5.
ASPIRIN Process Products 728 dms (66984 lbs) (Mercantile Admin) Istanbul, 9/7.
ATAC POLYPROPYLENE US Intec 2120 bbl (169731 lbs) (Husum) Rotterdam, 9/5.
BARIUM CARBONATE PRECIPITATED Prescott 4780 bbs (26548 lbs) (Lada Meerk) Kobe, 9/5.
BARIUM SULFATE PRECIPITATED E Z Em 3180 bbs (18087 lbs) (American) Rotterdam, 9/5.
BARIUM SULFATE X RAY ORANGE One & Chemical 800 bbs (45809 lbs) (Ever Laure) Antwerp, 9/5.
BASIL R T French 400 bbs (28903 lbs) (Zim Hong Kong) Fukuoka, 9/5.
BEEBWAH Koton Keunen 4pt (4947 lbs) (Husum) Rotterdam, 9/11.
Robert 9 Baidin 100 bbs (11062 lbs) (Imperial) Valparaiso, 9/5.
BENZOCOLUAMINE Jones & Fox 991 bbs (44438 lbs) (Ever Laure) Hamburg, 9/5.
BENZYL CHLORIDE Marlborough Chemicals 1 tnk (52810 lbs) (Elvira Orie) Rotterdam, 9/5.
BENZYL PEROXIDE Agrichem 212 dms (21887 lbs) (Aldabaran) Fukuoka, 9/4.
BENZYL ALCOHOL Marlborough Chemicals 1 tnk (5071 lbs) (Elvira Orie) Rotterdam, 9/5.
BENZYL ALCOHOL ASPARTAME COP Chimie 1 tnk (4081 lbs) (Aldabaran) LaHavre, 9/4.
BENZYL ALCOHOL PHOTO GRADE L B Rustel Chemicals 79 dms (38952 lbs) (Aldabaran) Rotterdam, 9/4.
BENZYL BENZOATE Unimodal 32 dms (15620 lbs) (Dart Continent) Fukuoka, 9/11.
BETAY HYDROXYNAPHTHOLIC ACIO Mersant Int 480 bbs (28994 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kobe, 9/2.
166 dms (33854 lbs) (Falmouth Bay) Bremerhaven, 9/4.
Lento Fine Chemical Int 700 bbs (31482 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kobe, 9/2.

C-D

CAIUM OXIDE 400 dms (18986 lbs) (Aldabaran) Antwerp, 9/4.
CAIUM PIGMENT Whitaker Clark & Gargle 18 dms (1111 lbs) (Dart Continent) Fukuoka, 9/11.
CAFFEINE ANHYDROUS Helm New York Chemical 500 dms (2783 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.
CALCIUM CARBONATE HEAVY Oe Zeen 1200 bbs (40728 lbs) (Ever Laure) Rotterdam, 9/5.
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE Broomcham 910 dms (34172 lbs) (Chao He) Shanghai, 9/2.
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE 45 dms (6248 lbs) (Dusseldorf Express) Bremerhaven, 9/2.
CAMPHOR POWDER Richardson Vicks 1000 tnb (6958 lbs) (Chao He) Shanghai, 9/2.
CAMPHOR TECH PURE FLAKES 430 cts (25972 lbs) (Dusseldorf Express) Bremerhaven, 9/2.
CAPRYLIC ACID Volscher Consolidation Serv 10 dms (4544 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Rotterdam, 9/5.

GLYCOXYLIC ACIO 99 dms (40479 lbs) (Dart American) LaHavre, 9/5.
GRAPHITE Ashbury Graphite Mills 900 bbs (122108 lbs) (Vienna Parag) Algebras, 9/7.
Ashbury Graphite Mills 700 bbs (38998 lbs) (American Michigan) Antwerp, 9/7.
GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE 625 mls (59291 lbs) (Ever Laure) Hamburg, 9/5.
GUAR GUM Karl Schrot 765 bbs (40545 lbs) (Alva Meerk) Oubai, 9/10.
Te Gums 88 bbs (44101 lbs) (Neptune Corb) Singapore, 9/5.
Celanese 720 bbs (40000 lbs) (Vienna Parag) Algebras, 9/7.
Ampek 1784 bbs (89594 lbs) (American Lynx) Karachi, 9/4.
Pramcam Gums 800 bbs (40585 lbs) (Neptune Corb) Singapore, 9/5.
GUM ARABIC Colodia Natural 720 bbs (80954 lbs) (Sea Land Voyager) Rotterdam, 9/4.
GUM BENZON 12 ctn (2884 lbs) (Dusseldorf Express) Hamburg, 9/2.
GUM KARAYA GIFTINGB Celanese 1 ctn (38380 lbs) (Falmouth Bay) Fukuoka, 9/4.
GUM TALHA Nissaden Int 40 bbs (5995 lbs) (Sea Land Voyager) Bremerhaven, 9/4.
GUM TURPENTINE WATER Ralmer Martens 1 tnk (38853 lbs) (American Michigan) Parangus, 9/7.

H-K
HACIO Negase America 250 bbs (13762 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kobe, 9/2.
HACIO DRY Ciba Geigy 157 dms (57391 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Hamburg, 9/5.
H F HYDROFLUORIC ACIO New Wave Transport 141 dms (77780 lbs) (Zim New York) Osaka, 9/5.
HENIA Kakar Int 200 bbs (22046 lbs) (Additive) Oubai, 9/10.
HEPTANOIC ACIO 8 ctn (247312 lbs) (Ever Spring) Foa, 9/5.
2 bbs (22584 lbs) (Zim Hong Kong) Barcelona, 9/5.
2 tnk (175919 lbs) (Zim Hong Kong) Barcelona, 9/5.
1 ctn (2000 lbs) (Express) Marseille, 9/15.
4 tnk (178149 lbs) (Ever Spring) Foa, 9/5.
HERBS Atlantic Line 2 ctn (0 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.
HEXANES Fluks Chemical 1 bbs (26 lbs) (Sea Land Voyager) Rotterdam, 9/4.
HYDRATED HYDRAZINE 190 dms (74888 lbs) (Ever Spring) Hamburg, 9/2.
HYDROCARBON RESIN Parafina 700 bbs (38188 lbs) (American Virginia) Kobe, 9/5.
HYDROCHLORIDE LONZA 320 dms (40071 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Rotterdam, 9/5.
CYCLOHEXANONE SURFACTANTS Autotype 2 bbs (33791 lbs) (Aldabaran) Fukuoka, 9/2.
CYCLOHEXYLAMINE PURE Janel Int Fwdg 76 dms (43239 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Kobe, 9/5.
CYCLOOCTADIENE Bldde Bawer 1 tnk (42417 lbs) (Hijiri) Marseille, 9/5.
DEXTRAN YCI Carsten 9 dms (1483 lbs) (American Lynx) Rotterdam, 9/4.
DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE Ca De Candy 3405 bbs (37928 lbs) (Husum) Rotterdam, 9/11.
DIACRYL NON RESTRICTED CFS Int 5 pkg (2425 lbs) (Dart Continent) Fukuoka, 9/11.
DIALLYL PHTHALATE PREPOLYMER Nishimen 800 bbs (43239 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Kobe, 9/5.
DIANISIDINE OIHYDROCHLORIDE Negase America 90 dms (131560 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Kobe, 9/2.
DICHLOMONOZYL PEROXIDE Express Consolidation System 4 pkg (3144 lbs) (Atlantic Bagel) LaHavre, 9/1.
DICHLODIOFLUOROMETHANE Kall Chemie 1 tnk (41997 lbs) (Colombo) Barcelona, 9/2.
DICUMYL PEROXIDE Montedison 44 dms (20877 lbs) (Colombo) Genova, 9/12.
OICYLOHEXYL CARBOIMIDE Slatol Myers 41 cts (2850 lbs) (Lada Meerk) Tokyo, 9/18.
OICYLOPENTADIENE Trepak 1 tnk (1931 lbs) (Lada Meerk) Tokyo, 9/18.
DIETHYL MALONATE Kri Fria 78 bbl (38526 lbs) (Kazimierz Pulek) Bremerhaven, 9/13.
DIETHYL PHTHALATE 79 dms (42556 lbs) (Ever Superb) Leghorn, 9/11.

E-O
EPHEORINE ANHYO FUB80 COAR86 4 cts (231 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Bremerhaven, 9/5.
EPHEORINE 250 dms (29762 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Bremerhaven, 9/5.
EPHEORINE HCL POWDER 20 dms (2456 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Bremerhaven, 9/5.
ETHYL SALICYLATE Unimodal 14 dms (7407 lbs) (Ming Proprietary) Hamburg, 9/2.
EUCLATYPTOL Ceflor Mig 15 dms (5541 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Tokyo, 9/5.
FLUOROBORIC ACIO Adanto Container Line 1 tnk (35274 lbs) (Nunberg Express) Bremerhaven, 9/5.
FLUORIC ACIO Mosey Chemical 1 tnk (82848 lbs) (Falmouth Bay) Bremerhaven, 9/4.
FLUOROCARBON Oin 124 dms (5814 lbs) (Dart American) Antwerp, 9/5.
FLUOROCARBON POLYMER Schenkers Int Fwdg 90 dms (17887 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Tokyo, 9/5.
FLUOROCARBON POLYMER Viking Sea Freight 960 dms (28034 lbs) (Nedloyd Clement) Kobe, 9/5.
FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION 1 ctn (71 lbs) (Dusseldorf Express) Greenock, 9/2.
G LALAT MOIST Ciba Geigy 74 dms (21698 lbs) (Dusseldorf Express) Hamburg, 9/2.
GALIC Antone Salm Joseph 1450 cts (36184 lbs) (Sea Land Pioneer) Algebras, 9/5.
Goerter Brutus 4308 cts (104166 lbs) (Sea Land Pioneer) Algebras, 9/2.
Gustasol Import & Export 1274 cts (30986 lbs) (Sea Land Pioneer) Algebras, 9/2.
Salm Joseph Antone 1808 pkg (24882 lbs) (Sea Land Pioneer) Algebras, 9/2.
Vielroul Philip 1450 cts (36184 lbs) (Sea Land Pioneer) Algebras, 9/2.
GELATIN Corbail Int 800 dms (167832 lbs) (Ever Superb) Foa, 9/11.
Croda 170 dms (33358 lbs) (Aldabaran) Fukuoka, 9/4.
O C Ligo 111 dms (28576 lbs) (Aldabaran) Fukuoka, 9/4.
Corbett Int 30 dms (7044 lbs) (Zim Hong Kong) Barcelona, 9/5.
Pater Copper 212 dms (48775 lbs) (Ever Spring) Foa, 9/5.
GLYCERINE Marcell De Valle 1 tnk (48900 lbs) (Sea Land Express) Rotterdam, 9/2.
One & Chemical 128 dms (73082 lbs) (Aldabaran) Fukuoka, 9/2.
GLYCIDYL METHACRYLATE Marubeni America 18 dms (88707 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.
GLYCIDYL METHACRYLATE Marubeni America 18 dms (88707 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.
GLYCIDYL METHACRYLATE Marubeni America 18 dms (88707 lbs) (Chao He) Kobe, 9/2.

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WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986

This chemical prices section contains spot quotations and/or list prices of suppliers of chemicals and related materials on a New York or other indicated basis. The listings are based on price information obtained from suppliers. Note that posted prices do not necessarily represent levels at which transactions actually may have occurred. They do not represent bid and asked prices, nor a range of prices over the week. Price ranges may represent quotations of different suppliers as well as differences in quantity, quality and location. All matters under this heading are fully covered by copyright.

An index of weekly chemical market reports is on the back cover.

A

Alumina, activated, gran., 100-lb. bags, 40,000-60,000-mesh, c.i., works, lot	621.00	-
catched, bulk, same basis	ton	354.00
100-lb. bags, same basis	ton	380.00
hydrated, white, bulk, same basis	ton	-
100-lb. bags, same basis	ton	190.00
100-lb. bags, same basis	ton	224.00
Aluminums acetate, basic, dms., i.c.l. works	lb.	3.25
Aluminum chloride, anhyd., con., 500- 600 lb. dms., c.i., U.S. works, ret. equiv.	ton	53
bulk, same basis	lb.	46
sack-bulk bins, same basis	lb.	52
Aluminum chloride, conl., con., 32" works	ton	15.00
ret. dms., c.i., works	100 lbs.	12.00
non-ret. dms., same basis	100 lbs.	20.00
Aluminum formate, dibasic, liq. 6% Aq. 1.1, works	lb.	65
Aluminum hydroxide (see Alumina)		
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, gel, NF, 75-76 dms., c.i., U.S. works	lb.	2.75
Aluminum metal, 99.9%+ iron, 50-lb. pigs, 30,000-lb. lots, int. 360	ton	78
Aluminum oxide amorphous (see Alumina, catched)		
Aluminumum pasta, feeding grade, atd., lining, 2,400 lb. lots, divd.	ton	1.90
lining extra fine, same basis	lb.	1.49
Aluminum phenolsulfonate, purif., 100- kilo dms., U.S.	kilo	6.48
Aluminum powder, feeding grade, atd. lining, 2,400 lb. lots, divd. lb.	ton	3.17
extra fine, lining, same basis	lb.	0.04
Aluminum stearate, bgs., c.i.	ton	1.25
Aluminum sulfate, conl., grad., 100 lb. bgs., c.i., works, ret. equiv., basis 1 7/8 Aq. 5.0, works	ton	1.25
Coast	ton	205.00
West Coast	ton	220.80
liq. tanks, N.E. same basis	ton	145.00
iron-free, dry, bgs., c.i. same basis	ton	100.00
liq. tanks, same basis	ton	225.00
Aluminum sulfate, USP, gran., dms. lb.	ton	265.00
Aminocacetic acid, USP, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, same basis	ton	.337
tech. 11, same basis	lb.	2.12
p-Aminobenzoic acid, 1,000 kilos or more, dms., 1.0-lb. works, lot	ton	1.98
2-Amino-4-ethylphenol dry and grd., 1,400 lbs. or more, ret. fr. d.	ton	8.80
Aminothiophenolamines, tanks, ret. collect.	ton	6.79
N-Aminothiophenazine, tanks, 1.0-lb. ret. collect.	ton	1.33 1/2
2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,8-propanediol dms., 1.1-lb. works	ton	1.05
1.1-lb. works	lb.	1.82

Anise seed, Egypt. bgs.	lb.	.98	1.00
Spanish bgs.	lb.	1.08	1.10
Turkish bgs.	lb.	.98	1.00
Anise aldehydes, cms, dms.	lb.	4.80	5.40
p-Anisidine, imp. dms., divd.	lb.	2.27	-
o-Anisidine, imp., carbolic acid works.	lb.	1.90	-
Nitrocs, same basis.	lb.	2.26	-
Anthranic acid, purif., 99% min, dms., 11. fr. add.	lb.	1.70	-
Antimony fluoroborate, liq. conc., 175° Cms., 11. works.	lb.	3.02	-
Antimony metal, bulk, c.i. mines.	lb.	1.36	1.39
Antimony oxide, high-ling, bgs., c.i. fr. add.	lb.	1.36	1.39
Antimony trichloride, ethyl, solid, dms., 11. works.	lb.	3.80	-
Apopomorphine hydrochloride, NF, bols.	gm.	15.00	-
Apricot kernel oil, dms.	lb.	2.06	-
Arabic gum, powd., bbis.	lb.	1.86	2.11
argay seed.	lb.	2.00	2.25
USP grade.	lb.	6.75	9.25
Aromatic petroleum, aromatic solvents, petroleum, aromatic.	ton	8.00	8.25
Arsenic, crude (see Arsenious trioxide), Arnyld, red (see Naphthyl arnyldred).	lb.	-	-
Arsenious trioxide, 80%, bulk, c.i.	lb.	-	-
Ar. warehouse.	lb.	.42	.45
Asbestos (see Talc, fibrous).	lb.	-	-
Ascorbic acid, USP, 100 kilos, divd.	kg.	9.00	10.50
Ash, black (see Potash, black).	lb.	-	-
Asphalt (see Gilaite).	lb.	-	-
Asphalt petroleum cutback, tanks, E. Coast.	gal.	88	-
emulsion, tanks, tankwagons.	ton	5.9	-
Coast.	gal.	-	-
steam-refined, 40-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagons.	ton	170.00	-
steep-roofing grade, bulk tankwagons.	ton	175.00	-
Locals.	ton	-	-
Aspirin, USP, cryst., powd., 250-lb. dms., c.i., l.o.b.	lb.	1.95	-
10% starch granulation, white, 250-lb. dms., c.i., l.o.b.	lb.	1.97	-
18% starch granulation, white, same basis.	lb.	2.80	-
Freight added, slight, identical quantity over standard basis from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.	lb.	-	-
Atropine sulfate, USP, bols.	oz.	10.00	11.00
Avocado oil, dms.	lb.	4.00	4.50
Azeleic acid, tech., 50-lb. bgs., 11. c.i. divd.	lb.	1.23	-
Azo orange, bgs., dye, oil-color.	lb.	4.60	-
Azo yellow, 10 G. bgs., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	4.40	-
Azo G yellow pigment, bgs., same basis.	lb.	2.45	-

Barium oxide, grad. dms., c.i.		
divd., 100 lbs.	31.35	-
lotting, same basis, 100 lbs.	30.00	-
Barium peroxide, 700-lb. dms., c.i., l.		
works.	.30	-
Barium stearate, bulk, l.i., f.o.b.		
dest.	1.05	-
Barium sulfate, tech. line Barite and Baux (Kra.)		
Barium sulfate, USP, X-ray diaphanous		
grade, powder, 25 kilo bags,		
10,000 kilo lots, c.i., l.	.56%	-
Barium sulfate (puck ash), dms., l.		
ton	480.00	-
Best Egyptian	.69	.62
French	.66	.60
Best of Comoros	.90	-
Best of Grand Turke	.90	-
Barium sulfate, l.o.b. works.	52.00	70.75
Bauxite calcined, refractory grade,		
85-85% Al ₂ O ₃ , Barium &		
Mobius	222.29	-
Baycol NF, 52% dms., c.i.	16.70	15.00
Baycol NF, 52% dms., c.i.	2.70	8.00
Beeswax, red, bleached white,		
bricks, 100-lb. cns.	.30	3.10
white, 100-lb. cns.	3.15	3.20
white, 100-lb. cns.	3.00	3.10
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. cns.	2.95	3.05
Bentonite, dom. c.i. bags, f.o.b.		
works.	43.50	-
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	1.25	-
tech. c.i., l.i.	.73	.83
Prices are 4c. per lb. higher West of		
the Rockies		
Benzene, Odour or Nitration, barges, f.o.b.		
Baton Rouge, La.	.85	-
Baton Rouge, Tex.	.85	-
Beaumont, Tex.	.85	-
Calienteburg, Ky.	.85	-
Chicago district	.85	-
Cincinnati	.85	-
Cocaine Bayou, Tex.	.85	-
Culter, Pa.	.85	-
Cooper Christi, Tex.	.85	-
Deep Park, Tex.	.85	-
Houston district, spot	.81	.82
Lima, Ohio	.85	-
Wood River, Ill.	.86	-
Benzene hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindene)		
Benzene oxide, powder, bags, divd. lb.	8.90	8.70
kg. containers, divd.	3.35	3.69
Benzene peroxide, A.O.A.C. grade, divd.	5.90	6.05
AAO, bags, divd.	7.38	7.40
AAO, bags, divd.	5.95	9.20
Benzocaine, USP, dms., 1,000 kg. lots,		
l.o.b. works.	10.00	11.50
Benzocyclohexane, divd.	12.50	-
Benzosulfonic acid, tech. bags, c.i., l.i., l.o.b.		
works.	.55	.56
USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. same basis		
ton	1.73	1.75
Benzonitrile, Sumatra	1.50	-
Benzophenone, N.F., 1,000 lbs. or		
more, f.o.b.	3.50	3.60
N.F., 1,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b.	7.45	-
1,000 lbs. or more, l.o.b.		
works.	4.35	-
2,2-Benzothiazyl disulfide (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)		
Benzotrache, 1000-lb. cns., 1,000 lbs.		
or more, f.o.b. works.	8.10	-
powd. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more,		
same basis.	8.23	-
Al. white-grade, dms., 1,000 lbs. or		
more, same basis.	8.90	-
Benzotrache, refld., dms., l.i., frt.		
equid.	.87	-
tech. frt. equid.	.80	-
Benzoyl chloride dms., c.i. works.	.57	.59
tech. frt. equid.	.74%	.75
Benzoyl peroxide		
10,000-lb. lots or more, bags,		
works, frt. equid.	2.35	8.96
paste, 80% and 85% formulations,		
tech. paste, frt. equid.	1.71	1.95
Benzyl alcohol, dms.	1.20	2.80
Benzyl alcohol, N.F. l.i. dms., frt.		
equid.	1.28	1.85
tech. paste, same basis	1.37	1.43
photo grade, l.i. dms., same basis		
tech. paste, same basis	1.40	-
tech. photo, l.i. dms., same basis	1.34	-
tech. photo, l.i. dms., same basis	1.32	-
tech. photo, same basis	1.28	-
Benzyl benzoate, dms.	1.86	2.26
Benzyl benzoate, 100-lb.		

Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99 7/8% bgs., c.I., works	ton	237.00	-
bulk, c.I., works	ton	192.00	-
tech., pentahydrate, gran., 99 7/8% bgs., c.I., works	ton	265.00	-
bulk, c.I., works	ton	220.00	-
Borax, NF (See Sodium borate).			
Boric acid, tech., gran., 99.9% bgs., c.I., works	ton	814.00	-
bulk, c.I., works	ton	569.00	-
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,600-lb. cys., works	lb.	8.80	-
Boron trifluoride, 10-lb. cys., I.I., I.O.B.	lb.	4.03	-
bulk, same basis	lb.	3.47	-
Boron trifluoride, etherate, 500-lb. drums, I.I., I.O.B., works	lb.	2.35	-
phenolate, 500-lb. drums, I.I., same basis	lb.	1.65	-
Bromine, dms., 1-l. works	lb.	.87	-
bulk, 45,000-lb. min., works	lb.	.33	.34%
Pure, 1-l. divd., works	lb.	.75	-
Bromine divd., prices for dms. and bulk shipped W. of Rockies 1c.-per-lb. higher. Bulk 1-l. prices 1c. to 2 1/2c.-per-lb. higher for 30,000-lb. min. and 4c. to 5 1/2c.-per-lb. higher for 15,000-lb. min.			
Bromochloroacetic acid, c.I., I.O.B. Midland	lb.	1.12	-
Butadiene, tanks, I.O.B.	12 1/2%	.13	-
1,4-Butenediol, tanks, I.O.B., fri. equal	lb.	.80	-
dms., same basis	lb.	.88	-
Butene-1, tanks, I.O.B.	lb.	.29	.28
n-Butyl acetate, syn., tanks, fri. std. lb. n-Butyl acrylate, tanks, fri. std. E. ..	lb.	.52 1/2	.69
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., ferment. tanks, pure, 1-l. divd., works	lb.	.34	-
sec-Butyl alcohol, syn., tanks, divd. E. ..	lb.	.385	-
tert-Butyl alcohol, syn., tanks, divd. E. ..	lb.	.70	-
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl benzoyl phthalate, tanks, I.O.B., std.	lb.	.58	-
Butyl chloride, tanks, works	lb.	.99	1.00
Butyl cyclohexyl phthalate, tanks, divd.,	lb.	.74	-
n-Butyl stearate, c.I., I.I., works	lb.	1.85	-
Butyl isodecyl phthalate, tanks, divd.,	lb.	.35	-
n-Butyl lactate, tanks, I.O.B., works ..	lb.	1.56	-
n-Butyl nitrate, 15% soln., 1,000-lb. lots or more cys., 100% basis, divd.,	lb.	15.45	-
tanks, 3,000-lb. min., 100% basis, divd.,	lb.	14.75	-
Butyl n-tercarylate, tanks, fri. equal	lb.	.88	-
Butyl octyl phthalate, tanks, divd. E. ..	lb.	.40	.42
Butyl oleate, dist. dms., c.I.	lb.	.70	.72
tanks	lb.	.60	.75
p-tert-Butylphenol, tanks, works ..	lb.	.70	-
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, casmatic, dms., 77 dms. or more ..	lb.	.91	.97
tanks ..	lb.	.92	-
Butyl stearate tech., I.I. ..	lb.	.80	.82
tanks ..	lb.	.55	.58
Butylamine (see also Dibutylamine).			
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.I., I.I., I.O.B. works ..	lb.	1.31	-
tanks, same basis ..	lb.	1.17	-
Butylened hydroxytoluene, food grade, dms., divd. ..	lb.	8.80	8.85
Butylened hydroxytoluene, food feed grades, c.I., I.I., bgs., divd., ..	lb.	1.24	1.30
tech., bgs., c.I., I.I., divd. ..	lb.	1.24	1.30
1,3-Butylene glycol, tanks, divd., ..	lb.	.72	-
Butyraldehyde, tanks, divd., ..	lb.	.29%	.38
Butyric acid, tanks, fri. std. ..	lb.	.44%	-
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone, tanks, I.O.B. plant ..	lb.	1.20	-
n-Butyrolactone, dms., c.I., divd. ..	lb.	.83	-
tanks, divd. ..	lb.	.54	-
Cadmium chloride, purf., crystal, 100-lb. dms., I.I., works ..	lb.	6.73	-

Calcium carbide, elec. generator alloy, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works, ton	402.00	-
Calcium carbonate, pulverized, 325-mesh, bgs, bulk, f.o.b. works, ton	46.00	-
do same, 54% solids, same basis, ton	97.93	100.00
do same, 72% solids, same basis, ton	108.27	-
do quicklime, gran, ind., bulk, works, ton	100.93	-
Calcium carbonate, coated, bgs, c.i., works, ton	0.830	1.600
Calcium carbonate, presip., bgs, c.i., works, ton	385.00	445.00
Calcium carbonate precip. medium, bgs, c.i., works, ton	110.00	160.00
do precip. dense, bgs, c.i., surfaces treated, bgs, works, ton	285.00	-
do ultrafine, U.S.P. grade, c.i., works, ton	217.00	225.00
Calcium chloride, conc. reg. grade, 77-80%, flake, bulk, c.i., works, ton	153.00	-
do 100-lb. bgs, c.i., same basis, ton	196.00	-
do anhyd., 94-97%, flake or pellet, bulk, c.i., same basis, ton	217.00	-
do 80-lb. bgs, c.i., same basis, ton	273.00	-
do binning grade, 80-lb. bags, ton	285.00	-
Calcium chloride, 100 lbs. percent basis, c.i., l.i., ton	96.75	-
do 45% same basis, ton	118.00	-
Calcium chloride, USP, gran, 225-lb. dms, l.i., frt. equid., lb.	.90	-
Calcium citrate, purifi., 200-lb. dms., 100 lbs. or more, l.o.b. works, ton	3.82	-
Calcium cyanamide, industri., anhyd. dms, works, ton	400.00	450.00
Calcium gluconate, USP powder, l.i., lb.	1.80	-
Calcium hydroxide, lump dms, 25-100 lbs. lots, f.o.b. works, ton	10.50	13.25
Calcium hypochlorite, 100-lb. cases, truckloads ship't. E. of Rockies, 100 lbs.	82.40	-
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., bulk, 100 lbs. or more, kilo	13.75	14.50
Calcium iodide, F.C.O. works, lb.	5.50	-
Calcium iodide, 50-kilo dms., f.o.b. works, kilo	23.85	25.55
Calcium lactate, NF, powd., pentahydrate, 24,000 lbs. or more, l.o.b. works, lb.	2.00	-
do NF, gran., trihydrate, same basis, l.o.b. special gran., dried grade, same basis, ton	2.10	-
do same, ton	2.80	-
Calcium sulphate, alk., 4% Ca, c.i., L.A. plant, ton	8.65	-
d-Calcium pantothenate, USP, 100-500-kilo dms., kilo	11.50	12.50
di-Calcium pantothenate, lead grade, L.o.b. l.i. std., 250-kilo or more, kilo	8.00	8.50
di-Calcium pantothenate, lead grade, 180 grams per lb., L.o.b. l.i. std., 500 lb. or more, lb.	2.75	-
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, fused grade, 194% Ca, c.i., l.i., o.b. works, ton	226.00	-
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, dihydrate, USP, bgs, c.i., l.i., works, frt. equid., 100 lbs.	62.50	-
do anhyd., USP, same basis, 100 lbs. certificates grade, same basis, ton	71.75	-
do same, ton	49.90	-
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate, food grade, bgs, c.i., l.i., works, frt. equid., 100 lbs.	60.80	-
do anhyd., food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.	64.95	-
do tribasic, NF precip., bgs, c.i., l.i., equid., 100 lbs.	62.50	-
Calcium propionate, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, L.o.b. frt. equid., lb.	.80	.85
Calcium silicite, hydrated, bgs, c.i., works, ton	.07	-
Calcium silicite, paint grade, (see Watson's)	-	-
Calcium, NF, mid powd., 100-lb. dms., ton	8.50	-

CHEMICAL PRICES			
WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986			
Carbon Black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works, c.i. works			
bags, c.i. works	240	280	
intermediate-super-abrasion (SAF), c.i. works	270	290	
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i. works	25	-	
bags, c.i. works	28	-	
semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i. works	31	-	
bags, c.i. works	4050	-	
semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i. works	210	-	
bags, c.i. works	240	-	
Carbon black, thermal, medium, bags, c.i. works	30	30	
bulk, c.i. works	32	34	
Carbon black oil, barges, l.o.b. Gulf refineries	10.50	12.50	
l.o.b. Gulf refineries	10.50	12.50	
Carbon disulfide, l.o.b. works	420.00	-	
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumer	-	-	
dms., c.i. frt. add.	36	-	
tech. dms., c.i. frt. add.	31	-	
tank transport (min. 4,000 gals.) frt. add.	24	-	
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)	-	-	
Cardamom oil, NF, bote	85.00	-	
Cardamoms, decoct, Guatemala, l.b. green, Guatemala, bags	3.00	-	
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bote	8.25	9.75	
or more, divd.	135.00	140.00	
Carnauba wax, Pernambuco, No. 1, yellow, bags, ton lots	1.95	2.05	
Casters, No. 1, yellow, bags, ton lots	1.75	1.90	
North Country, No. 2, refined, bags, ton lots	1.65	1.65	
Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, castorites, bags, ton lots	1.10	-	
North Country, No. 3, refined, bags, ton lots	1.30	1.45	
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 250, perl. higher	-	-	
b-Carotene in vegetable oil semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, 33 lbs. or more, l.b.	32.75	-	
b-Carotene, liq. in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, 33 lbs. or more, l.b.	40.75	-	
b-Carotene, dry, beads, 10%, 187,000 A units per gram 50-lb. cns. lb.	26.85	-	
d-Carvone, 25-lb. dms., syn.	49.00	-	
Cascara sagrada, bot. bark, c.i.f.	7.00	7.25	
Casein, imp., s.d.-precip., grd., 30-mesh, Australian, edible, same basis c.i.f.	1.45	-	
Australian, Indust. same basis c.i.f.	1.385	-	
Caseella acid, 303 mol. wt. dms., frt. add., 100% basic	3.70	-	
Cassia, Korintji "A" bags	95	1.05	
Cassia, Korintji "B" bags	72	78	
Castor oil, 1 lb. size, same basis	91	211	
USP 5-d dms.	74	-	
refid. deod., 5-d dms.	78	-	
hydrom., 5-d dms.	76	-	
dehydrated, bottled, 5-d dms.	75	-	
dehydrated, unbottled, 5-d dms.	65	-	
Castor oil, solids dehydrated, dms., lb. ricinoleic acid	1.10	-	
Castor products, e.g., container load, 100 lb. min. Fla.	154.00	-	
Castoreum, nat., cns.	18.00	35.00	
syn., cns.	11.00	-	
Catechol, CP, 45-50 dms., 50-250 dms., 5-lb. cns.	7.95	-	
tech. bps, 1-lb. same basis	8.71	-	
Caucic polish (see Polish, caustic)	-	-	

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986

Carbon black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works.	.240	.280
bags, c.i. works.	.270	.280
intermediates-super-abrasion (SAF).	.25	
bags, c.i. works.	.28	
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i., works.	.31	
semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i. works.	.4050	
bags, c.i. works.	.210	
Carbon black, thermal, medium, bags, c.i. works.	.30	.30
bulk, c.i. works.	.32	.34
Carbon black of, barge, f.o.b. Gulf terminals.	10.50	12.50
f.o.b. Gulf terminals.	10.50	12.50
Carbon disulfide, f.o.b. works	420.00	
Carbon tetrachloride, Cg, consumers, c.i., f.r.t. ad.	.36	
tech. dm., f.r.t. ad.	.31	
tank transport (min. 4,000 gals.) f.r.t. ad.	.24	
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Cardboard, NF, bonded, 1/4" thick.	85.00	
Cardmons, decoat, Gustemairin.	3.00	
green, Gustemairin, bags.	8.25	9.75
Carmines, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. tons.	135.00	140.00
Carmaube wax, Parminyha, No. 1, low, bgs, ton.	1.95	2.05
Caers, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	1.75	1.90
North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs, ton lots.	1.65	1.65
Carmaube wax, North Country No. 3, camuaged bgs, ton lots.	1.10	
North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs, ton lots.	1.30	1.45
Powdered carmaube wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 200, per lb. higher.		
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-sol suspension, 40-100 A units per gram, 33 lbs. or more.	32.75	
b-Carotene, fig. in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, 33 lbs. or more.	40.75	
b-Carotene, dry beads, 10%, 187,000 A units per gram 50-lb. cns.	26.85	
d-Carotene, 100% pure, 50-lb. cns.	48.00	
Carvons, 2.5-c. dm., f.r.t. ad.	7.00	7.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	1.00	
Casien, imp., s.-old, pre-pick, grd., 30-mesh, Australian, ad.		
same basis, f.r.t. ad.	1.45	
Australian, Indust., same basis, c.i.	1.365	
Casselle acid, 100% wt., dm., f.r.t.	3.70	
Cassie, Korff, "A" bgs.	.95	1.05
"B" bgs.	.72	.78
Caster oil, raw, No. 1, Braz. tanks.	.31	.31
refined, 50-lb. cns.	.74	
mid. dead, 9-dm.	.78	
blown, 6-8 dm.	.75	
dehydrated, bottled, tanks.	.74	
dehydrated, embossed, tanks.	.85	
Caster oil, acids dehydrated, dm.	1.10	
ricinoleic acid.	.79%	.83
Caster pomace, bgs., container load.		
Castor, f.o.b., NF, Fla.	154.00	
Castor oil, 100% pure, 50-lb. cns.	18.00	35.00
syn. cns.	11.00	
Catechol, CP, 45-100 dm., 50-229 dm., f.o.b.	7.93	
tech. bgs., f.r.t. ad.	6.71	
Caucic polish (see Polish, caustic).		
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).		
Cederial oil, f.o.b., cns.	17.50	
Cederial oil, Texas, dm., cns. & E. Virginia.	6.70	4.20
Cedrol, prime dm.	5.25	
Cedryl acetate, dist., dm.	4.25	5.30
Cedryl alcohol, f.o.b., cns.	5.70	
Celery seed oil.	50.00	53.00
Cellulose acetate, powd., bgs., f.r.t., dlv. E.	1.30	
Cellulose acetate, butyrate, 17% butyryl content, bgs., f.r.t., dlv. E.	1.75	
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlv. E.	1.69	
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlv. E.	1.63	
55% butyryl content, bgs., dlv. E.	1.63	
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 24,000-lb. lots or more works.	1.80	1.70
70-lb. Hopewell, Va.	1.60	1.80
std., low or medium.	1.35	
f.i., f.o.b. Hopewell, Va.	1.60	1.80
Cerium concentrate CO ₂ , 60 lbs., f.o.b.	1.45	
Cerium hydrosulfide 50% CO ₂ , dm., tech. work.	5.30	
77% CO ₂ , dm., works.	4.20	1.80
Cerium oxides, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, cns.	1.85	1.80
Chiba (see Calcium carbide).	.89%	1.27
Chamaele flowers, Hungarian, ca., lb.	4.25	4.50
Roman, ca.	4.94	9.60
Chamaele, blue, Egyptian, lb.	645.00	
blue, Hungarian.	370.00	
Cherodipodium, NF, dm.	15.00	
Chilodipodium, f.r.t. ad.	16.50	
Chili (see Pepper, red).		
Chloroacetic anhydride, tech., dm., f.r.t., work.	1.90	
Chloroacetic anhydride, bulk, dm., 20-c. dm.	.48	.48
50% chlorine, same basis.	.48	.48
60% chlorine, same basis.	.48	.48
70% chlorine, same basis.	.48	.48
Chloroacetic acid, 20-c. dm.	.68	

ABBREVIATIONS

THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE CHEMICAL MARKETPLACE

a/blo, allowed	C./Centigrade	E/East
amph./amphibious	cby./carbonyl	e/b, ending point
AMP/American mailing	c.c./cubic centimeter	equi./equeized
point	C./completely	exp./expressed
amyl./amylodurus	den./denatured	ext./extracted
A.S./Association of	d.i./direct insurance	F./Fahrenheit
Official Agricultural	bright	f./free, alongside
Chemists	com./combined	form./formation
a.p.s./available is phosphate acid	com./commercial	f.f./free fatty acid
approx./approximately	con./concentrated	f.f./free from chlorine
arith./arithmatic	con./concentric	f.f./free from prussic acid
ASTM/American Society for Testing and Materials	cpe./centrifuge	f.b./fries
	cryst./crystalline	f.b./fries on board
	c./cases	g./growing point
	ctn./cartons	h./height
	oyle./cylinders	g./gamma
b/beta	d./diazro	gal./gallon
Bo/Bohm	dbl./double	gen./general purpose
b/bn./bore	den./denatured	gran./granular
g./gale, gamma	des./dist./distillate	gr./ground
bgs./bags	dist./distilled	
b/bn./bore	dis./disseminate	
b/bn./bore	dis./disseminate	
b./boiling point	dis./dissolved	
b.p./boon phosphate	dis./distributor	

NOTE: A unit-ton is 1 percent of 2,000 pounds of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the unit-ton price shown in Chemical Marketing Reporter gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

[illegible]

light shade, bble, same base.	8.16	12.08
medium-light shade, bble, same base.	10.69	15.20
medium-light shade, bble, same base.	10.28	14.50
Cadmium, CP yellow, all shades, bble, 100-lb. lots, frt. add. E. of		
Rocides	6.10	7.97
Cadmium fluoborate, worris, frt. equiv.	2.27	-
medium-light shade, bble, same base.	3.22	-
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, shade, bble, frt. add. E. of		
Rocides	4.80	-
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, ton lots, ex. ord.	1.20	1.50
Cadmium nitrate, pail, 100-lb. dms., c. I., 1.00 ship. paid.	2.10	-
Cadmium-selenite itronope, orange, light shade, bble, 400-lb. lots, ex. ord. E. of	9.97	4.00
deep shade, bble, same base.	4.47	4.50
Cadmium-selenite lithopone, red, dark shade, bble, same base.	6.77	6.80
light shade, bble, same base.	5.27	5.30
medium light shade, bble, same base.	5.72	5.75
medium shade, bble, same base.	7.47	-
maroon shade, bble, same base.	7.47	-
Cadmium-selenite itronope, yellow, all shades, bble, same base.	2.97	3.00
Cadmium sulfate, 50-lb. dms., any quantity, 1.00 ship. paid, ex. ord.	4.05	-
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., any kind, powd., 100-lb. dms., c. I., frt. add.	4.90	-
Imp. cryd., anhyd., powd., c. I., 100-lb. dms., ex. ord.	4.70	4.65
Calcium, USP dms.	1.00	1.70
Calcium, USP dms.	26.00	30.00
Calciferol, (see Ergosterol)		

kga.	.....lb.	2.30	3.70
Camphor, 1865-1866	.....lb.	1.83	
5,000 lbs. or more	.....lb.	1.60	
USP, pound, 166-lb. cins., 5,000 lb. lots or more	.....lb.	2.38	
syn. red, 1-oz. tablets, cins., 1,000	.....lb.	2.50	
lb. lots or more	.....lb.	2.20	
Camphor of yellow, 25-lb. cins.	.....lb.	1.80	
white, dms.	.....lb.	1.60	
spec. grav., 1.070, dms.	.....lb.	2.00	2.28
Carrageen al, Indonesian	.....lb.	17.00	
Carrageen vicia, crude, kgs.	.....lb.	1.90	
refid. pure, bgs.	.....lb.	2.10	
Caproic acid, comt. pure, dms.	.....lb.	60	66
taracid	.....lb.	60	66
Caproic acid, potassium salt	.....lb.	3.95	5.35
one.	.....lb.		
Ceproactam monomer, flake, bgs., 1-lb.	.....lb.	87	
C. b. of snipping point	.....lb.	65	
not test. temp.	.....lb.	65	
Capryl alcohol est., 92-95% tarkin	.....lb.	36	
l.o.b. works	.....lb.	75	
Caprylo acid, comt. pure tarkin	.....lb.	35	
Caproium (see Peppar, red)	.....lb.		
Caproium of free Caproic acid (oleoalmin)	.....lb.		
Caproium oleoalmin, NF, from comt. pepper, dms.	.....lb.	11.00	
NF, from African pepper, dms.	.....lb.		
5,000 lb. quantity	.....lb.	6.00	
1,000,000 pumpwavy	.....lb.	17.00	18.00
Caraway oil, Poland, dms.	.....lb.	22.00	26.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	.....lb.	65	
Caryophyll, bgs.	.....lb.	60	83
Cassia, black, comt. including (PEP), bulk, o. works	.....lb.	2125	
bgs., o. works	.....lb.	2425	
general purpose (GFP), bulk, o. works	.....lb.	2075	
bgs., o. works	.....lb.	2375	
high abrasion (HAF), high abrasion bulk, o. works	.....lb.	2300	
bulk, o. works	.....lb.	2300	

Acrid, Virginia.....	lb.	6.70	4.26
Cedrol, prime dms.....	lb.	5.25	-
Cedry acetate, dist., dms.....	lb.	4.25	5.30
50% butyryl content, bgs., dkd.....	lb.	4.91	-
Cedry acid oil.....	lb.	50.00	53.00
Cellulose acetate, powd., bgs., I.L. div'd.....	lb.	1.30	-
Cellulose acetate butyrate, 17% butyryl content, bgs., I.L. div'd.....	lb.	1.75	-
38% butyryl content, bgs., div'd.....	lb.	1.69	-
50% butyryl content, bgs., div'd.....	lb.	1.81	-
55% butyryl content, bgs., dkd.....	lb.	1.63	-
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 24,000-100, lots or more works.....	lb.	1.80	1.70
I.L., (b.b. Hopewell, Va.).....	lb.	1.60	1.90
Cerium carbonate, CeO_2 , 60 lbs.....	lb.	1.35	-
Cerium hydroxide 50% CeO_2 , dms., I.L., (b.b. Hopewell, Va.).....	lb.	5.40	-
77% CeO_2 , dms., works.....	lb.	4.20	1.80
Cerium oxides, optical grade, bgs., 60- 100 lbs., lots or more, div'd.....	lb.	1.85	1.80
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).....	lb.	89 1/2	1.27
Chamaeae flowers, Hungarian, ca., lb. Roman, ca.....	lb.	4.25	4.50
Chamaeae flowers, Hungarian, ca., lb. blue; Hungarian.....	lb.	4.94	9.00
Chamaeae oil, blue, Egyptian.....	lb.	645.00	-
Chamaeae oil, blue; Hungarian.....	lb.	570.00	-
Cherodanthum oil, Afr. dms.....	lb.	15.00	-
Chloroacetic acid, 70% sol. and.....	lb.	16.50	-
Choline (see Pepper, red).....	lb.	-	-
Chloroindole anhydride, tech., dms., I.L. wachs.....	lb.	1.50	-
Chlorinated paraffin.....	lb.	-	-
50% chlo., 2 zone.....	lb.	48	48
50% chlo., same basis.....	lb.	48	47 1/2
50% chlo., same basis.....	lb.	48	49 1/2
70% chlo., resin grade.....	lb.	48	-
60% chlo., 2 zone.....	lb.	48	-

WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986

Chlorinated paraffin, Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher and Zone 3 prices are 2c per lb. higher and t.l. drum prices are 5c per lb. higher

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. bgs.	1.86	-
11, divd.	1.86	-
40 cps. bgs., 11, divd.	1.89	-
128 cps. bgs., 11, divd.	2.80	-
300 cps. bgs., 11, divd.	2.76	-
Chlorine, tanks single units works, 100 lbs.	195.00	200.00
Chloroacetic acid, mono, high purity, 11 lbs. 88% bulk f.o.b.	.56	-
2-Chloro-4-aminobenzoic acid, f.o.b. works, c.i., f.o.b. works	1.66	-
o-Chloroaniline, liquid, dma, c.i., f.o.b. works	1.83	-
tanks, same basis	1.55	-
p-Chloroaniline, solid, c.i., f.o.b. works	1.70	-
falko, dma, c.i., same basis	2.00	-
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dma, t.i., works	2.84	-
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dma, t.i., works	3.49	3.65
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, dma, 111, 500-lb. p	1.99	-
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, dma, 111, 500-lb. p	3.60	-
Chloroform, tech, tanks, distr. divd., b.	.34 1/2	2.25
tech, consums, tanks, divd., b.	.34 1/2	-
NF tanks, min., consumer, 4,000 gals. divd.	.35 1/2	-
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, commodity basis, dma, 11, 1 to b.	3.08	-
powd., same basis	3.15	-
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, 172.5 mol. wt., commodity basis, dma, 11, 1 to b.	2.25	-
powd., same basis	2.70	-
o-Chlorophenol, dma, c.i., fr. equivd.	2.00	2.40
p-Chlorophenol, dma, c.i., fr. equivd.	1.25	1.70
Chloroperc, liquid, 1,500-lb. cys., 11, 1 to b.	1.26	-
Chlorosulfonic acid, tanks, fr. equivd.	.18 1/2	-
p-Chlorotoluene, tech., tanks, works	1.00	-
Chloroacetol, dry, 40,000,000 units per gram, falko, 11, 50	24.00	-
Choline bitartrate, cryst., 95% min., 50 kls, dma, f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	8.80	-
Choline chloride, lead grade, 70% aqueous, 1 c, 11, divd. E of Rockies	.38	-
60% dry supplement	.28	-
Choline chloride, 60% dry supplement, bulk hopper cars	.38	-
bgs, 50, 100, 1000 lbs.	.40	-
Choline chloride, pharmaceutical, 50 kls, lots, f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	5.00	-
Choline hydroxydine chloride, 95% min., 50 kls lots, f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	5.00	-
Chrome green, CP extra light, bgs., divd. E of Rockies	1.62	-
light, bgs, same basis	2.70	-
medium, bgs, same basis	1.78	-
extra deep, CP, same basis	1.74	-
Chrome orange, CP bgs., divd. E of Rockies	.83	-
Chrome yellow CP bbs., divd. E of Rockies	1.09	1.18
Chrome oxide, 98 1/2%, tanks dma, c.i., fr. equivd.	1.18	-
grd., same basis	1.25	-
Chromic acetate, soln, 7 lbs, works, dma, 11, 500-2,000 lb. lots	.10	-
Chromalum fluoride, 100% min., 11, works	.81	-
Chromium nitrate, dma, 11, f.o.b., 11, 10% metal soln, 500-lb. same basis	.16	-
Chromium oxide, hydrated, 50-lb. bgs., c.i.	.74	.86
pure, bgs., c.i.	1.50	-
Chrysoidine, 11, 500-lb. cys.	6.90	2.00
Cinnamic aldehyde, 25-lb. cns.	1.85	2.45
Cinnamom, H2	4.50	-
Cinnamom bark oil, bots.	1.05	1.10
Cinnamom, 11, 500-lb. cys.	58.00	95.00
Citral, natl., 11, 500-lb. cys.	8.50	8.66
cys., 55-gal. divd. to b.	3.18	-
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, gran, 250-lb. cys.	1.19	-
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., gran, 250-lb. cys.	.86	-
Citric acid, anhyd., powder, b. higher	2.12	2.24
Citronella, Ceylon, dma, 11, 500-lb. cys.	5.05	-
Citronella, 11, 500-lb. cys.	4.90	-
Citronellal, 25-lb. cans	3.85	7.40
Citronellol, 25-lb. cans	4.40	-
Citronellyl acetate, dma, 11, 500-lb. cys.	8.80	6.50
Citronellyl formate, 25-lb. cns.	6.85	-
Civet, anal., bots.	500.00	-
Civet ball, dry, air floated, bgs., c.i., Tenn.	24.00	-
crushed, moisture-resist., 400-lb. c.i., Tenn.	49.00	-
Cay China (see Kaolin)	-	-
Ceasars, naphtha, 140° flash tanks, New Jersey or New York, divd.	1.40	-
Clove leaf of Indonesian, reg. dma, 11, 500-lb. cys.	3.18	-
Medagascari, reg.	3.90	-
Clove bud oil, 11, 500-lb. cys.	24.00	-
Cloves, 11, 500-lb. cys.	2.25	2.40
Zanzibar	2.20	-
Madagascar	2.35	2.40

CMC, technical, 99% minimum, low or medium viscosity, bags, 50,000 lbs., 100% Hopewell, Va., 100% basic	1.25	-
detergent-makers, 1.0.b. manufacturing plant, 100% basic	.84	-
C.M.C. Corp., (see, also, 100% gum)	280.00	255.00
Coaster plant, Indus. lig., works, ton roofing, 140-165, Federal specification RP-381 Type 1, bulk	360.00	-
Cobalt acetate, 100% basic, 100% basic	3.81	4.25
Cobalt carbonate, powd., dms., frt. aid.	6.81	8.15
Cobalt chloride, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, fr. aquad.	4.15	-
Cobalt chloride, 100% basic, 100% basic	8.20	10.55
Cobalt metal, 99.5-99.9%, 250-lb. dms., 100% N.Y. Chicago, 100% basic	11.70	-
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 8% Co., dms., dms.	2.08	-
Cobalt nitrate, 100% basic, 100% basic	2.74	3.45
Cobalt oxide, imp., black, 72-73% Co., 100% basic	6.81	-
Cobalt oxide, imp., 70-71% Co., 100% basic	9.78	-
Cobalt phosphate, prod. 32.1% Co., dms., dms.	1.35	-
Cobalt resinates fused, 3% Co., 100% basic	.38%	-
Cobalt sulfide, opt., 100% basic, 100% basic	2.81	3.84
monohydrate, frt. aid.	4.58	8.02
Cobalt telluride, 8% Co., dms., dms.	2.18	-
Cochine bar, 100% basic, 100% basic	.40	.45
Cocoa butter, spot.	2.20	-
Coccol (see, also, 100% market report)	1.00	-
Coconut oil acids, distilled, i.c., 100% basic	.52	.56
double distilled, same basic	.54	.63
Cod oil, 100% basic, Gloucester, Mass., 100% basic	8.50	-
Codine alkaloid NF, 25-26.0% Co., 100% basic	800.00	-
Codine phosphate, USP, dms., 25.0% Co., 100% basic	640.00	-
Codine sulfate, NF dms., 25.0% Co., 100% basic	775.00	-
Codivul oil, NF, dms.	8.50	7.25
Copaiba balsam, dms., 100% basic	1.50	-
Copaiba oil, dms., 100% basic	3.75	-
Copper acetate, monohydrate, 100% basic	1.71	.74
lact., dms., 100% basic	1.00	-
Copper bromide, (cupric) 200-lb. dms., 100% basic, par-year contracts, works	1.34	-
Copper carbonate, 55% Cu., 100% basic, 50-lb. bags, c.i., 100% basic	106.30	-
light, fluffly, 80 lb. bags, c.i., 100% basic	109.30	-
Copper chloride, 100% basic, 100% basic	.90	-
Copper cyanide, 100% basic, 24,000-lb. lots or more, frt. aid.	2.30	2.62
Copper fluoborate, 100% basic, 100% basic	.82	-
Copper gluconate, FCC grade, 25-lb. dms., frt. aquad.	6.50	-
Copper gluconate, 100% basic, 100% basic	.82%	-
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. aid.	1.19	-
Copper nitrate (cupric) puri., dms., 100% basic	.43%	-
Copper oleate, acid, 8% Cu., dms., 100% basic	.97	-
Copper oxide, black (cupric), dms., 100% basic	1.21	-
red (cuprous), dms., 87% USP/Type 1, (AA), 80,000-lb. lots, works	1.19	1.20
red, 80% Cu., 25-lb. bags, 100% basic	1.15	-
Copper sulfate, 100% basic, 100% basic	2.52	-
emulsion, liq., dms.	48.45	-
Copper sulfide, 100% basic, 100% basic	60.00	-
CP, pentahydrate, 100% basic, 100% basic	75.00	-
basic, bags, 100% basic	22.00	28.00
Cortander oil, USP, dms.	.38	-
Cortander seed Moroccan	.36	-
Crotalaria (see, also, 100% market report)	.80	3.75
Corn oil, crude, lots (see, also, 100% market report)	1.3%	-
acid: New York	.50	-
Corn oil, acid, dms.	.32	-
Corn oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.75	.40
Corn syrup, 100% basic, 100% basic	11.22	11.40
Cortisone acetate, USP, dms., 5 lbs. or more	.80	-
Cream of tartar (see, also, 100% market report)	1.19	1.19
Cresosote, (see, also, 100% market report)	1.434	1.434
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	1.95	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.82	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.82	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.75	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.67	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.75	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	1.22	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.85	1.11
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.85	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	.58	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	1.50	-
Croton oil, 100% basic, 100% basic	1.50	-

Cumol root, powd., 5% rotenone, basis, 50-lb. bgs., f.i., works.....	lb.	.50	-
Cumene, bulk, contract, f.o.b.....	lb.	14	14
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....	lb.	.85	1.00
Cyrene acid, dms., c.i., l.i., frt. equiv.....	lb.	1.18	1.37
Cyclanem aldehyde, 50% min. aldehyde content, dms.....	lb.	4.85	-
88.5%, dms.....	lb.	7.35	8.20
90-92%, dms.....	lb.	7.85	-
Cyclohexane, eth. bargas, wgs.....	gal.	.9825	.9925
Cyclohexanol tech., tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	.52	.66%
Cyclohexanone tech., tanks, f.o.b. works, divd.....	lb.	.55%	.58%
Cyclohexylamine, tech., tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	.85	-
D			
2,4-D acid, tech., 50-lb. bgs., c.i., l.i., works, frt. equiv.....	lb.	1.10	1.25
2,4-D butyl ester, tech., 55-dms. c.i., l.i., works, frt. equiv.....	lb.	1.20	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	1.35	-
2,4-D dimethylamine salt, f.o.b., f.i. works, frt. alid.....	lb.	8.05	-
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	32	-
perfume grade, dms.....	lb.	.75	-
Dechlorinated phosphate (tricalcium), feed grade, 18% P, c.i., bulk, f.o.b. works.....	lb.	186.00	226.00
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD16, CD15, tanks, divd.....	gal.	1.67	-
NOTE: Tanker sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl.....	gal.	1.61	-
SD28, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.76%	-
SD3A, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.98	-
SD23A, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.89	-
SD28, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.73	-
SD30, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.82%	-
SD3A, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.98%	-
Denatured acid, ethyl.....	gal.	1.63	-
SD40, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.62%	-
ethyl, options formula, SD40, tanks, divd. E.....	gal.	1.62%	-
For analysis, alcohol on above formulas, prices are 12c. per gal. higher.			
West Coast divd. prices are the same as Eastern price except in Idaho, Oregon and Washington where a 5% differential on tankcars is maintained.			
Desoxyphenol hydrochloride (See Methamphetamine hydrochloride)			
Detergent			
Dispersant, ethyl, straight chain dodecylbenzene, tanks, bargas, f.o.b.....	lb.	.45	-
Dextrin, com. enery clerk, paper bgs., c.i., works.....	100 lbs.	28.04	-
white paper bgs., c.i., works.....	100 lbs.	27.43	-
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.i., divd. New York.....	100 lbs.	41.10	-
USP special, 100-lb. bgs., c.i., divd. New York.....	100 lbs.	46.60	-
Dextrose, hydrate, coml., bgs., c.i., divd. New York.....	100 lbs.	24.25	-
Western zone.....	100 lbs.	25.50	-
Diacetone alcohol, acetone free, tanks, divd.....	lb.	.52	-
Diacetyl, feed grade, dms.....	lb.	8.25	15.00
Diammonium phosphate, fert. grade, min. 16% N, 46% P, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	100 lbs.	140.90	145.00
Diammonium phosphate, feed grade, 18% N, 20% P, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	100 lbs.	240.00	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	280.00	-
Diammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.i., f.i., works, frt. equiv.....	100 lbs.	82.90	-
food grade, bgs., c.i., works.....	100 lbs.	67.75	-
2,4-Di-tert-amylphenol, min. 95.5% dms., c.i., l.i., works.....	lb.	1.04	-
tanks, works.....	lb.	.97	-
Diaryle yellow, OT, (type 14), bgs., frt. alid.....	lb.	6.20	-
o-Dianiline dihydrochloride, 100% MW 244, dms., l.i., divd.....	lb.	4.25	-
2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-Cresol (see Butylated hydroxytoluene)	lb.	-	-
Diethyl amine, tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	.77	.85
Diethyl maleate tanks, f.o.b. works.....	lb.	.63	.84
Diethyl phthalate, tanks, works.....	lb.	.54	.80
Diethyl sebacate tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	1.72	1.68
Diethylamine, dms., c.i., divd.....	lb.	1.12	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	1.06	-
2,6-Dichloroaniline, 11%a, dms., works.....	lb.	2.00	-
fused, dms. works.....	lb.	1.80	-
3,4-Dichlorobenzal, 85% acid, dms., c.i., l.i., works.....	lb.	1.46	1.57
o-Dichlorobenzene, tech., bgs., c.i., f.i., works.....	lb.	.62	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	.45	-
95% rof., dms., c.i., same basis.....	lb.	.54	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	.47	-
p-Dichlorobenzene, graded, 300-lb. dms., f.i., f.o.b., frt. equiv.....	lb.	.51	.52
tanks, l.i., same basis.....	lb.	.43	.47
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline, dms., 1.000 lbs. or more, works.....	lb.	3.30	-
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)	lb.	-	-
Dichloroxyamine, dms., c.i., l.i., f.o.b.....	lb.	1.95	-
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	1.26	-
Dichlorophenyl phos., bgs., c.i., f.i., divd.....	lb.	1.25	-
Dicyclopentadiene, high-purity, 97-98%, tanks, works.....	lb.	.95	-
Dichlorobenzene, tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	.44	.47
Dichloroacetic acid, tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	.41	-

Diallyl barbituric acid, (see Barbitur)	
Diallyl carbonate, ionosorb waxes, <i>a</i> , b works	140
Dialyl ethanediene, GS dms., <i>d</i> , dvd	118
tanks, dvd	110
Diallyl ethanolamine tech., 8c perfluor.	
Diallyl oxetane, dms., c.t., f.o.b. works	89
Diallyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b	180
odorless cosmetic grades, i.i., works	97½
Diallyl sulfolite, tanks, fr. ald. E . .	58
Diallyl thioacetate, dms., c.t., f.o.b. works	248
Di-2-ethylhexyldipate (see Diacetyl est.)	
Diallyl toulamide 85-87% min. meta isomer, dms., i.i., f.o.b. works	275
N,N-Diallylm-toluidine, tech., liq., dms., c.t., f.o.b	310
tanks, semobasis	318
Diallylamine, dms., c.t., dvd	115
N,N-Diallylaniline, dms., c.t., l.i., t.o.b. works	183
tanks semi basis	175
Dibenzophenone, tanks, f.o.b. works b.	98
Di-2-ethylhexylazelate (see Dibenzazale)	
Di-2-oxyphenyl phthalate (see Diphenyle)	
Dibithylene glycol, tanks, dvd. E . .	29½
Dibithylene glycol manebutyl ether, dms., c.t., fr. ald. E	65
tanks, fr. ald. E	57
Dibithylene glycol manebutyl ether, dms., c.t., fr. ald. E	54
tanks, fr. ald. E	56
Dibithylene glycol manebutyl ether, tanks, fr. ald. E	52
tanks, fr. ald. E	54
Dibithylene glycol manebutyl ether ac- etate, dms., c.t., dvd. E	80
tanks, dvd. E	72
Dibithylene glycol manebutyl ether ac- etate, dms., c.t., fr. ald. E . . .	80
tanks, fr. ald. E	72
Dibithylenetrimerine, tanks, f.o.b . .	180
Dibithylenetrimerine pentadecylic acid, pentadecylic salt solution, tanks - carjant trucks, fr. equipped	45
Diglycol diacetate, tanks, f.o.b. gram	260
Diglycol diacetate, dms., jentils . . .	52
Diglycol stearate, dms., l.i	62½
Dihydroxycyclohexane, dms., works lb.	110
Dihydroxycyclopentanone, tanks, f.o.b.	4800
Dihydroxydisulfide, 50-10% lots, works	40.00
Diisobutyl ketone, tanks, dvd	60
Diisobutyl phthalate tanks, dvd. E . .	55
Diisobutyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b. by ton	57
Diisododecylphthalate, tanks, dvd. . .	40
Diisononyl phthalate, tanks, dvd. . .	40
Diisooctyl acetate, tanks, dvd. . . .	40
Diisooctyl sebacate, tanks, dvd. . . .	40
Diisooctyl succinate, tanks, dvd. . . .	40
Diisopropylamine, dms., c.t., fr. ald. tanks, same basis	85½
tanks, same basis	88½
tanks, same basis	107
Dilauryl 3,3'-hydropropionole, dms., f.f., fr. ald.	182
Dil oil USP, dms.	100
Dimethyl benzoyl carbinyl acetate, 25- lb. can	6.96
Dimethyl carbonates, dms., i.i., f.o.b. works	80
Dimethyl dichlorotri phosphate, 55-gal. dms., f.o.b.	1.80
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.t., dvd. E	1.15
tanks, dvd. E	1.07
Dimethyl ether, aerosol grade, tanks, dv. E . . . . .	.36
Dimethyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b. work	.85
Dimethyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b. work	2.46
Dimethyl sulfate, rat. dms., o.l., f.o.b. works . . . . .	.57
tanks . . . . .	.45
Dimethyl sulfidate, tanks, works . .	.58
Dimethyl sulfoxide, tanks, work . . .	.78
Dimethylsuccinate, bulk f.o.b. . . . .	.67½
Dimethylamine, 20% soln., tanks, fr. ald. equiv., 100% basis . . . . .	.63½
40% soln., tanks, fr. equiv., 100% basis . . . . .	.85½
anhyd., tanks, fr. equiv. . . . .	.94½
N,N-Dimethylformamide, f.o.b.	1.09
i.i. dms.	1.11
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., o.l., l.i., f.o.b., works . . . . .	.57
tanks, same basis . . . . .	.49
2,4-Dichloroanisole, tanks, f.o.b. . . .	1.22
Dinitrobenzyl, orange toner, CP, bgs, dv.d. E, o. l. hoodies	5.20
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing point 47° F. l.i., f.o.b. Ochsle, N.C. . . . .	.94
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. Charlotte, N.C.	1.95
Dinitrotoluene, m.c., tech. . . . .	.30
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, dms., o.l., l.i., works	1.55
tanks	1.50
Dioctyl adipate, tanks, dvd. E . . . .	.81
Dioctyl azelate, tanks, dvd. E . . . .	.99
Dioctyl sebacate, tanks, dvds . . . .	.49
Dioctyl sebacate, 99%, tanks, f.o.b. work	1.47
1,4-Dioxane, tanks, fr. ald. E	1.18
i.i., same basis	1.21
Dipenterythritol, bgs., o.l., l.i., dvd. E	1.46
Dipentene epoxide, tanks, f.o.b. work	.25
Di-p-terpineol derived, tanks, fr. ald. equiv. 1,000-oz. lot . . . . .	.22
Diphenylacetic acid, tanks, f.o.b. USF dep. Tarraco, dms.	20.00
Diphenyl, 89.9%, bgs., d.f., f.o.b. . .	1.00

[illegible]

Epinephrine base, syn, USP, 100-gm lots	..	80	—
Epoxy resin, hard, bulk tanks, divd. lb	..	1.31	1.41
Sol. bps, 1 l.	..	1.28 1/2	1.33 1/2
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)	..	—	—
Erythoric acid, powd., gran, 100 lb dms, 1 l. or mixed 1 l. f.o.b. works, tanks, divd. E	..	4.10	4.26
Ester gum, gum-rosh type, dms, c.i. divd., 1 l., Md, Ky, E. States, Minneapolis, N.C., Dn, 81	..	—	—
Est. Gu, St. Paul, Va, W. Va, 1b	..	.75	—
Ester gum, wood-rosh type, dms, c.i. same basis	..	.43	.46
Ethyl acetate, syn, 85-89%, tanks, 100 lb	..	.41	.41 1/2
90% tanks, divd. E	..	.41 1/2	.42 1/2
Ethyl acetoacetate dms, c.i., divd. lb tanks, divd. E	..	1.13	—
Ethyl acrylate, tanks, 100 lb	..	1.05	—
Ethyl alcohol, syn, 100% USP, 100-lb tree, tanks, divd. E	..	.88	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pt., tree price 12c. higher than 180 pt., tax free	..	1.55	—
Ethyl alcohol, fermentation, tanks, 100 lbs works	..	1.06	1.28
Price range attributable to various state tax incentives	..	—	—
Ethyl alcohol, denat. (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)	..	—	—
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzoate, ethyl)	..	1.35	1.50
Ethyl benzoate, dms, 100 lb	..	—	—
Ethyl bromide, tech, 88%, dms, c.i., 100 lb	..	.76	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms, 100 lb	..	1.35	1.50
Ethyl cellosolve, 70% bps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.55	—
standard vs., 10, 20, 45, 100 cps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.17	4.22
medium vs., 50, 70, 100 cps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.25	—
USP vs., 7 cps bps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.88	—
USP 10, 20, 45, 100 cps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.69	4.88
VSP medium vs., 50, 70, 100 cps, 1 l., 100 lb	..	4.51	—
Ethyl chloride, tech, cys, 100 lb	..	26	28 1/2
Ethyl chloride, tech, cys, 100 lb	..	24	—
Ethyl cinnamate, dms, 100 lb	..	41.00	—
Ethyl etheramines, mixed, dms, 1 l., 100 lb	..	1.23	—
divd. E	..	1.15	—
Ethyl ether, refined, tanks, 100 lb	..	4.25	4.75
Ethyl ethanoate, dms, 100 lb	..	.63	—
2-Ethylhexic acid, dms, c.i., 1 l., 100 lb	..	.57	—
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, straight or mixed, tanks, 100 lb	..	79.5	—
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, tanks, divd. E	..	.35	—
Ethyl oleate, cys, 100 lb	..	5.25	—
Ethyl oleate, cys, 55-gal, dms, 100 lb	..	10.60	—
Ethyl linyl acetate, syn, 55-gal dms, 100 lb	..	10.85	—
Ethyl n-acrylate, tanks, 100 lb	..	1.06	—
n-Ethyl morpholine, dms, 1 l., 100 lb	..	2.00	—
tanke, same basis	..	1.92	—
n-Ethyl naphthalene, 100 lb	..	1.04	—
works	..	1.04	—
Ethyl acetate (see Ethyl acetate)	..	—	—
Ethyl paraffin (see Paraffin, ethyl)	..	—	—
Ethyl silicate dist. (see Ethyl silicate dist.)	..	—	—
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO ₂ , tanks, 100 lb	..	1.45	1.46
works, 1 l., f.o.b. works	..	1.39	—
N-Ethyl-n-butylamine, tech, 100 lb	..	3.18	—
works, 1 l., f.o.b. works	..	3.10	—
N-Ethyl-o-butylamine, dms, 100 lb	..	2.85	2.90
Ethyl vanillin 100 lb, dms, 800 lb or more	..	13.60	—
25 lb, dms, 800 lb or more	..	13.75	—
100 lb, dms, less than 800 lb	..	14.00	14.60
Ethylamine (see Mono-Ed and Tri-Ed)	..	—	—
N-Ethylaniline, dms, c.i., 1 l., 100 lb	..	1.88	—
works, same basis	..	1.58	—
Ethylbenzene, bulk, f.o.b. Houston, Tex.	..	.22	.23
Ethylbenzene, 100 lb	..	.18	.18 1/2
Ethylene brassylate, dms, 100 lb	..	16.00	16.25
Ethylenediamine, 99%, tanks, 100 lb	..	1.30	1.30 1/2
works	..	7.95	8.25
Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, 100 lb	..	—	—
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt, 100 lb, 1 l., 100 lb	..	.38 1/2	—
Ethylene dibromide dms, c.i., 1 l., 100 lb	..	.38	.46
works, 1 l., f.o.b. works	..	.32	.42
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, 100 lb	..	.17	.17 1/2
Ethylene glycol, 100 lb	..	.31	—
Ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether, tanks, divd. E	..	.51	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tanks, divd. E	..	.41	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, tanks, 100 lb	..	.84 1/2	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, tanks, 100 lb	..	.85 1/2	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, tanks, 100 lb	..	.43	—
Ethylene glycol, tanks, 100 lb	..	.36	.46
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)	..	7.50	—
Eucalyptol, NF, dms, Portuguese Jfo, 100 lb	..	9.08	—
Eucalyptol, Dn, dms, 100 lb	..	7.68	—
Eugenol, USP, dms, 100 lb	..	7.68	—
Fennel oil, essent, USP, 100 lb	..	8.00	—
Fennel seed, Egypt, 100 lb	..	.80	.82
Fennel seed, Indian, 100 lb	..	.28	.30
Fenugreek seed,			

Ferric chloride, sewage grade, 100 per cent basis, l.o.b. works, tank		178.00	255.00
Ferric nitrate, crystalline, dms., 1 lb. L.O.B.		.64	-
Ferric oxide, green, gran., 90-lb. ctn.		1.85	-
Ferric oxides (see Iron Dioxides)			
Ferric phosphate, FCCg hauboltite powder, 100 lb. bag		1.10	1.15
Ferric phosphates, solid, pure, 100 lb. pearl, 50-lb. ctn.		1.11	-
Ferric resinate, precip., 8.75% Fe, dms., lots frt. add.		.45	-
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, 100-lb. bgs., ctn. works		141.00	-
Ferric ammonium citrate, NF, brown, 2,000 gr. tin, 100 lb. shipping pt.		117.00	-
Ferric ammonium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb. dms., U.I., l.o.b. works		2.00	2.95
Fe, per pound surcharge for shipments W. of Denver			
Ferrous ammonium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb. dms., U.I., l.o.b. works		.42	-
Ferroc hydroxyethylene diamine triacetic acid, industrial grade, sodium salt, adm., 4.5% Fe, i.c., t.i., l.o.b. works		.65	-
Ferrous gluconate, NF, 10% Fe solution, 5% Fe, i.c., t.i., l.o.b. works		.64	-
Ferrous fluoride liq. concn, dms., U.I., works, frt. squared		.84	-
Ferrous glucose, NF, 10% Fe soln.		2.25	-
Ferrous naphthalene, liq., 6% Fe dms., dvid.		1.17	-
Ferrous sulfate, moist, bulk, U.I., l.o.b. works		30.00	-
Ferrous sulfate, gran., U.I., l.o.b. works		145.00	150.00
Ferrous monohydrate, gran., bulk, U.I., l.o.b. works		170.00	180.00
USP, 99%, 400-lb. ctn.		.49	-
Cryl 250 lb dms		.61	-
Fril, Canada dms		10.00	-
Scoria, dms		12.75	-
Frail, cold, auto tanks, c.t.		19	-
Fractoid, tanks		32	.36
light cold-pressed, dms., c.t.		.34	-
tanks		.26	-
Flameheat, dom., menhaden, 80% protein gdl., bulk, f.o.b. Atlantic port		295.00	-
f.o.b. Gulf port		280.00	-
imp., Chilean, 85% protein min., bulk, c.t. U.I., at works, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports		265.00	-
Fluoboric acid, dms., U.I., white, frt. squared		.70	-
Fluorocarbon, No. 11 bulk, tanks, dvid.		.67	.94
No. 12, bulk, same basis		.68	.74
No. 22, bulk, same basis		1.05	1.14
No. 113, bulk, same basis		.99	.93½
No. 14, bulk, same basis		1.02	1.08
Fluoroacetic acid (see Hydrofluoroacetic acid).			
Fluorinated oil (see Shell Oil Products)			
Inhibited dmd., gulf		.088	.0905
44-45% (1% methanol) tanks, dvid.		.1015	.1065
37% inhibited 7% methanol		.0945	.1025
37% inhibited 11-15% methanol tanks, dvid.		.1055	.1080
Formamide, tank, f.o.b.		.39	-
dms., same basis		.44	-
Formic acid 90% tanks, f.o.b. works		.309½	-
85% dms., c.t., works		.61½	-
Fructose, crystal, 16,000 kilos or more, dms.		.90	1.03
Fumaric acid, food grade, bgs., U.I., frt. squared		.76½	.77½
tech. grade, U.I., f.o.b. frt.			.82½
Furfural, tanks, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Belle Glade, Fla.		.75	-
Furfuryl alcohol, tanks, f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn., and Omaha, Neb.		.78	-
Gall, elem., fr. add. 100% basis.....	2.30	-	-
Gallo acid, 400-450 lbs.....	23.05	-	-
Gardol oil, dms., Egyptian.....	89.00	105.00	-
Gelatin, edible, 100 AOAC test, dms.	1.50	1.75	-
125 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	1.75	1.85	-
180 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	1.85	1.85	-
175 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	1.95	2.05	-
200 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	2.05	2.15	-
225 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	2.10	2.28	-
260 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	2.20	2.85	-
275 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	2.30	2.80	-
300 AOAC test, dms., U.I.	2.50	2.85	-
Gentian Violet (see Methyl roseanine chloride).			
Gentrol, syn., 90-92%, dms.	ib.	5.25	-
net, 90-92%, dms.	ib.	3.50	-
syn., 90-92%, dms.	ib.	6.75	-
Germicide of Horbacek	ib.	45.00	-
Bourton	ib.	65.00	-
Chlorox	ib.	23.00	-
Egypt	ib.	22.93	-
Toddleegee Penamex	ib.		
Germly acetate, dms.	ib.	6.44	6.00
net, dms.	ib.	10.95	-
Germly formalin, syn, dms.	ib.	6.80	-
net, dms.	ib.	15.95	-
Glycerol	ib.		
natural, Utah	ton	180.00	-
selected, same basis	ton	180.00	-
Glycerol, Goshen, bgs.	ib.	.88	.88
Glycerol, Goshen, dms.	ib.	.65	.70
Ginger oil, Chinese	kgo	36.00	46.00
"Indian"	kgo	44.00	46.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, pots	ib.	90.00	-
Ginseng seed, 80% dms., o.u., U.I., l.o.b. works	ib.	.50	-

CHEMICAL PRICES					
WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986					
Alum., bone, extracted, green, jelly-					
-	-	-	-	-	-
65 polygrams, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.	.ib.				
115 polygrams, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.	.ib.				
135 polygrams, bgs., c.i., f.o.b.	.ib.				
164 polygrams, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.	.ib.				
182 polygrams, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.	.ib.				
220 polygrams, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.	.ib.				
Sulfur, hids.					
108 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	.80	-		
135 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	.85	-		
154 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	.90	-		
182 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	.95	-		
224 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.00	-		
251 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.05	-		
283 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.10	-		
315 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.15	-		
347 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.20	-		
379 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.25	-		
411 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.30	-		
444 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.35	-		
477 polygrams, bgs., t.i., l.o.b.	.ib.	1.40	-		
Glutamic acid, 88%+ dms., 100-lb.					
lots, frt. ad.		8.85	-		
Glycine, ref., USP, CP, 98%+					
tanks, divd.					
USP, CP, net 98%, tanks, divd.	.lb.				
5 yn 98%, tanks divd.	.lb.				
5 yn 95%, tanks divd.	.lb.				
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)	.lb.				
Glycerol, 99%+, 100-lb. fb. dms.					
f.o.b.		14.50	-		
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)					
Glycolic 40% soln., bulk, tanks,					
frt. ad.					
Graspoluit, fr. dms., 100-lb.		4.75	-		
Calif., dms.		2.25	-		
Israel.		2.25	-		
Graphite, amorph, powd., bgs, dms.,					
crysl., 88-90% powd., bgs, dms.,		.18		.40	
ex whse.					
Graphite, cryst., 90-82%, powd., bgs,		.30		.60	
dms., ex whse.					
95-88% powd., bgs., dms., ex		.40		.75	
whse.					
Graphite, amorph, cryst., 97% endup,		.60		.90	
powd., bgs., dms., ex					
whse.					
Graphite, licks, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs,		.80		1.20	
dms., ex whse.					
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs, dms., ex		.65		.75	
whse.					
Grease (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)					
Grease oil (See Lard oil)					
Guaecol, tech., 500-lb.dms., 24,000-lb.					
mfr., f.o.b. Wallingford,					
Conn.		2.70	-		
NOTE: Full grades are 10c higher					
Gustafwood oil, 100-lb.		2.60	-		
Guer gum, estls, bgs., c.i., l.o.b.					
shl't, pt.		.50		.75	
Indusf., 1-gal. high viscosity, c.i.,					
same basis.		.50		.85	

WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986

Hydrochloric acid, 20% Ba, tanks, works, East.....	ton	55.00	55.00
Midwest.....	ton	60.00	70.00
Gulf Coast.....	ton	57.00	-
West Coast.....	ton	90.00	105.00
22% acid, same basis, East.....	ton	58.00	75.00
Midwest.....	ton	66.00	70.00
Gulf Coast.....	ton	63.80	-
West Coast.....	ton	100.00	115.00

NOTE: Prices vary and are either freight collect freight equalized depending on producer and location.

Hydrocarbons acetate, micronized, dms., 25 kilos or more . . . . .	.70	—
Hydrocarbons acetate, micronized, dms., 25 kilos or more . . . . .	.70	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (hydrofluoric) Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70% tenks, t.o.b.	—	43.00
Hydrofluoric acid, 100lbs.	100lbs.	—
Hydrofluosulfonic acid, 15-gal. dms., 1-lb. works, 30% basic,	—	210.00
tenks, 100% basic, works	—	—
Hydrogen acetate, anhyd. cyala, 100 lbs. 30,000-lbs. t.o.b. works	1.00	—
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cys., c.l. works . . . . .	.85	—
600-lb. cys., c.l. same basic . . . . .	.82	—
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd. tank trailer ore, seller's trailer, min. 100,000 lbs. a year . . . . .	.37	—
tube trailers, buyer's trailer . . . . .	.37	—
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., tanks, works	270.00	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 99.5%	—	.80
works	—	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. tank cars c.l., t.o.b., rt. equiv. . . . .	.6875	—
Hydrogen peroxide, 35% tech., tanks, works, li. equiv. . . . .	.2325	—
50% tanks, rt. equiv. . . . .	.3225	—
70% tanks, rt. equiv. . . . .	.425	—
Hydrogen sulfide, liq., 99.25% min. seller's tanks, works	1.12	.13
70-lb. cyphons . . . . .	.27	—
Hydroquinone, plastic grade	1.54	—
tenks, c.l., divd.	1.85	—
tech. dms. c.l. divd.	1.85	—

Hydroxyacetic acid, tech. 70%, tanks, 1 gal., V. Va.	1.49h	-
Hydroxyaluminum sulfonate, 1 lb.	1.63	-
1.0 lb.	1.63	-
p-Hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid (see p-Hydroxybenzenesulfonate)		
Hydroxybutyl methylcellulose, (visc. 12,000 cps) 50 lb. bags, 1 c.	2.10	-
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1		
Hydroxycyclohexyl dimethyl acetal, dms., 1 lb.	16.55	-
p-Hydroxydiphenylamine, dms., 1 lb.	4.10	-
1.0 lb. work	9.40	-
Hydroxycyclonolal,		
natural, dms.	6.40	-
pure, dms.	13.60	-
extra grade, dms.	14.80	-
try, dms.	8.50	-
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 1 lb. chd.	2.07	2.12
Hydroxyethyl methylcellulose (visc. 5,000 through 45,000 cps) 150 lb. bags, 1 c.		
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1	2.73	-
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, premium, U.S.P. (visc. 4,000 through 15,000) 50 lb. bags, 1 c.		
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1	2.87	-
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, U.S.P. (visc. 50 through 100 cps) 50 lb. bags, 1 c.		
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1	2.98	-
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (visc. 4,000 through 15,000 cps) 50 lb. bags, 1 c.		
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1	2.17	-
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (visc. 50 through 100 cps) 50 lb. bags, 1 c.		
30,000 lb. min. divd., zone 1	2.64	-
p-Hydroxyquinoline (see Quinoline)		
Hyphosphorous acid, purifi., 50% dms., c.1, works	3.15	-

anthranol NF, 200-kilo dms.	4.25	4.50
immediate acid, 95% min., dms.		
c. t. l. works.	3.00	-
indole, dms.	25.50	-
insitol, 50-kilo kins, 1000 kilos or more, f.o.b. works.	17.50	22.00
iodine, crude, dms.	13.50	18.00
iodine USP.	14.21	14.69
iodochlorohydroquin, USP, XVI 50-kilo dms., 100-499 kilos, in acid.	35.00	45.00
iodoforn, NF, dms, 300-lbs., f.o.b. works.	24.00	-
o-ketone, dms.	16.20	-
o-ketone, dms.	12.10	-
irish moss, bleached, primo, whole.	29.00	-
iron blue, alkali-resistant, bgs, 100 lbs.	.55	.50
iron blue, drv E.	2.70	-
iron blue, drv, bgs, f.c.l., ton lots, some bss.	2.00	2.15

Iron, purif., powd., pale, 10-100 lb.	1.00	-
Iron, black, spec. syn. bgs., c.l. frt.		
equils. lb.	.88%	.75%
Iron oxide, brown, syn. bgs., c.l. frt.		
equils. lb.	.88	.78%
Iron oxide, metallic brown, c.l. frt.		
equils. lb.	.13	.15
Iron oxide, net, red, dom. pure, bgs.,		
c.l. works. lb.	.276	.40
Iron oxide, yellow, lb.	.16	
syn. bgs., c.l. frt. equils. lb.	.63	.71
Iron oxide, nat. red, dom. bgs., c.l.		
l. works, light. lb.	.76	.80
dark. lb.	.80	-
other shades, bgs., c.l. frt.		
equils. lb.	.60	.55
Isobutyl alcohol, 99% tanks, frt.	1.40	-
aid. lb.	1.44	1.48
Isobornanol, 100 lb. dms.	7.25	-
Isobornyl acetate, dms.	8.60	1.15
Isobornyl acetate, solvent grade, tanks,		
frt. lb.	.45	.48
Isobutyl acrylate, tanks, frt. aid. E. lb.	.71	-
Isobutyl alcohol, tanks, lb.	.28	-
Isobutylene, 98%, tanks, t.o.b.		
works. lb.	.82	-
Isobutyl alcohol, tanks, lb.		
works. lb.	.42%	-
Isobutyl methacrylate, tanks, divd.	.87	-
Isobutyl phenylacetate, dms.	3.10	3.50
Isobutyl styrene, dms.	3.46	-
Isobutyryldehyde, tech., dms.,		
divd. lb.	.43	-
tanks, divd. lb.	.35	-
Isobutyryl acid, dms., c.l., l. divd.		
tanks, same basis. lb.	.75	No Prices
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., t.o.b. works		
frt. collect. lb.	.84	-
tanks, same basis. lb.	.75	-
Isononanol, dms.	5.20	5.60
Isononol, powd.	12.00	-
Isonononic acid, hydrazine (see isononol).		
Isononyl alcohol, dms.	.48	-
Isopentyl alcohol, tanks, divd.	.44	-
Isophorone, tanks divd.	.81	-
Isophthalic acid, 88%, bulk, t.o.b.		
Johet, li. min. frt. aid. lb.	.46	-
Isophthalic acid, bgs., l. tanks, lb.	.28	-
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, divd.	1.35	-
Isopropyl alcohol, anhyd., 99%, tanks,		
divd. lb.	.47	-
retd., 98% tanks, divd. gal.	.85	-
retd., 91% tanks, divd. gal.	1.25	-
retd., 90% tanks, divd. gal.	1.31	-
crude, tanks, divd. lb.	.37	-
Isopropylamine, (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)		
Isopropyl myristate, dms., l. E. lb.	1.19	1.60
Isosonic acid, ret. bgs. l. E. lb.	1.45	1.48

J			
J acid, paste, dms., works, 100% ba-			
sals	kilo	4.75	-
Japan wax, oil	lb.	5.60	5.60
Jajobs oil, 55-gal. dms., 10-lb. Arlene			
producing point	gal.	56.00	60.00
Juriper berry oil, Italian	kilo	47.00	-
K			
Kacolin, water washed, fully calcined,			
bagas c.i., 10-lb. George	ton	256.00	-
NF pwd., colloidals, bacteric con-			
trolled, 60 lb. bags, 5,000 lb.			
lots	lb.	24	-
Kacolin, uncalcined, No. 1 coating, buh,			
c.i., 10-lb. George	ton	64.00	-
No. 2 coating	ton	75.00	-
No. 3 coating	ton	73.00	-
No. 4 coating	ton	70.00	-
filter, genl. purpose, semi ba-			
sals	ton	58.00	-
determinated water washed, unsol-			
idized paint grade 1 micron			
avg. same basis	ton	182.00	-
dry-grd, airfoasted soft, same ba-			
sis	ton	80.00	-
Karayagum, No. 1, pwd., bbs.	lb.	2.25	-
No. 2, pwd., bbs.	lb.	1.95	-
Kolanuts, bgs.	lb.	.80	5.3

Lacquar	diluent petrolatum, 140F.		
	200F. b.r., I.G., New Jersey	1.25	-
	and New York		
	Houston, Texas	1.28	-
Lacquar diluent, petrolatum 200F.			
	24 OF. b.r., Iankosay, New		
	York and New Jersey	1.20	1.25
	Houston, Tex.	1.12	-
Lactic acid, food grade 80%, I.C., I.G.			
	works	1.06	-
	50%, I.C., fr. equind.	.82	-
	tech., 80%, I.C., fr. equind.	1.03	-
Lactose, adiclin, rag. bga., c.i.,			
	works	.22	.28
Lactose, USP, rag. dms., c.i., 11, fr.			
	equind.	.55	.69
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bga., 11,			
	fr. 80%	.20	.25

lake C, red tinner, (red S3) bbls., lrt. aid,	5.70	-
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works,	1.18	125
pharmacal, deal, 400-lb. dms.,	1.15	-
tech., (under 2% i.a.), 400-lb. dms., works,	1.08	113
Lead (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)		
Lead No. 1, dms., c.i.,	34	-
Lead, same basis,	28	-
Lead oil, extra, winter-strained, dms., c.i.,	41	-
tanika, same basis,	33	-
primas, burning, dms.,	43	-
sls, Chicago,	43	-
prima, burning, tanks, same basis,	35	-
NOTE: All L.T. is higher, except Texas, 2c., and West Coast 3c. higher.		
Laurent's, Turkish,	3.00	3.10
Laurel's seed, drums, l.o.b.,	3.85	-
Lauric acid, coml., pure bgs., c.i.,	55	71
Lauric aldehyds (aldehydes C-12), dms.,	7.75	-
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.i., l.i., works,	1.72	-
Lavandril, Abratis, 30-32%, dms. lb.	4.00	-
Lavender flowers, dms., c.i.,	55	75
medium, lbs.,	80	90
select, lbs.,	1.10	1.19
Lavender flower oil, NF, French, 40-42%, ester, dms.,	9.25	13.50
Lead, 400-lb. dms., works,	15.00	22.00
Lead acetate, purif., 100-lb. dms., works, .....	.46	-
tech., 100-lb., 400-lb. dms., .....	.37	-
Lead blue, (see Lead white), .....	.67	-
ship, l.pl., l.o.b., .....	.87	-
Lead carbonate, (see Lead white basic carbonate)		
Lead chlorate, 400-lb. dms., works,	3.25	-
Lead chlorate, tech., pound, 200-lb. dms., .....	.86	.70
Lead fluoroborate, fcl. conc., dms., l.i., works, rt. equiv., .....	.86	-
Lead metal, dms., .....	.24	-
Lead monosulfate (see sulfide, bgs., c.i., l.o.b. works, .....	.56 1/2	-
coarse, bgs., c.i., same basis, .....	.57%	-
Lead naphthene fcl., 2 1/2% Pb, dms., rt. aid, .....	.93	-
Lead nitrate (see dry white basic sulfate), l.i., works, .....	.32 1/2	-
Lead peroxide (see Lead chloride)		
Lead red, 85% PbO ₂ , or less, bgs., c.i., works, .....	.37	-
Lead red, 87% PbO ₂ , bgs., c.i., works, .....	.37%	-
Lead red, 88% PbO ₂ , bgs., c.i., same basis, .....	.37%	40 1/2
Lead silicate (see white basic sulfate)		
Lead stibichromate, bgs., c.i., works, .....	.35	-
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate and Lead, white, basic sulfate)		
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.i., rt. aid, .....	.62	-
same basis, silicate, bgs., c.i., same basis, .....	.67	-
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.i., same basis, .....	.65	-
Leadlin, edible, tech., bleached, non-rel. dms., l.o.b., works, .....	.36	-
unbleached non-rel. dms., l.o.b., same basis, .....	.34	-
edible, tech., bleached, non-rel. dms., l.i., works, .....	.26	-
unbleached, non-rel. dms., l.i., same basis, .....	.26	-
Lemon oil, Argentina,	14.00	-
Brazil,	6.50	7.00
Caffi, USP, dms.,	8.00	9.35
.....	11.25	-
Lemon grass oil, Indian, dms., kilo 11.25,	11.25	-
Guatemala, dms.,	2.25	-
de-Laurens, dms., 1 kilo works,	50.00	90.00
.....	40	50
gran, lbs.,	70	80
powd, lb., .....	.95	-
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin ash chemical)		
.....	36.00	45.00
bulk, 50,000 lbs., works, l.o.b., plants,	46.00	50.00
lime, chemical, hydrated, bulk, same basis,	46.00	50.00
lime, NF, purif., 100-lb. dms., .....	.64	-
lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms.,	6.00	-
.....	6.80	-
lime oil, dist.,	17.50	-
lime salts (see Calcium)		
de-Limonene, dms.,	70	85
Uniod oil base de rose oil, dms.,	6.33	-
syn., 30-35% dms.,	8.25	-
Uniod oil, dms., 55-gal. dms.,	7.76	-
acetoate ex bole de rose oil, 90-92% dms.,	16.03	21.00
syn., 90% dms., l.o.b., works,	8.10	-
Unilay benzofia, ayn., 56-gal. dms.,	6.80	-
Unilay cinemata, ayn., 56-gal. dms.,	5.75	-
Unilay formosa, ayn., 56-gal. dms.,	7.68	6.50
Unilay solvurate, ayn., 56-gal. dms.,	6.50	6.55
Unidene, 20% formulation, dms.,	13.10	-
99% sol., dms., l.i.,	6.50	-
Unilayl propionate, ayn., 56-gal. dms.,	7.60	-
Unidene, with leaves, .....	.78	.85
with leaves, .....	.80	1.15
Unseed meal (see Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)		
Unseed oil (see Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)		
Unseed oil fatty acid, dms., .....	.80	.67
.....	.53	.62
Untherge, coml., powd, bgs., c.i., works,	38 1/4	.80
Lithium bromide, anhyd., dms., ton	6.27	-
.....	4.00	-
Lithium carbonate, powd., bgs., c.i., l.i.,	1.60	-
Lithium chloride, anhyd., c.i., l.i.,	8.32	-
.....	9.94	-

Lithium hydride, c. i. l., divd 10,000 or more	lb.	23.50	
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c. i. l., divd.	lb.	1.93	
Lithium hypochlorite, c. i. l., work.	lb.	1.07	
Lithium metal, 1,000 lb. lots or more, divd.	lb.	22.70	
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms. 100-lb. bags	lb.		
Lithium stearate, bgs. c. i. l., divd.	lb.	3.25	
Lithium sulfato, anhydrous, li. divd. lb.	lb.	1.01	
Lithiol red toner, barium, dms., tr. aid	lb.	3.09	
calcium, dms., same basis	lb.	3.57	
Lithol rubino toner (red 57), reamated, dms. tr. aid	lb.	3.20	
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	6.00	
2-L-Lysine, bgs., 11 lb. equivd. lb.	lb.	5.00	0.75
Lycopodium, 50 lb. equivd. lb.	lb.	6.76	
Lutidine monohydrochloride, lead grade, 10,000 lbs. divd.	lb.	6.00	10.00
	lb.	1.35	1.40
M			
Maize, East Indian, silfings.	lb.	4.96	6.70
Suma #2	lb.	5.80	5.75
Magnesia, tech. light, nonprecipitated	lb.	.75	#
Magnesia, syn. tech. chropenigrado, bulk, c. i. l., works.	ton	330.00	
bgs. c. i. l., same basis	ton	365.00	
deadened, bulk, c. i. l., works.	ton	392.00	
sil.	ton	408.00	
bgs., same basis	ton		
Magnesia, nat. tech., heavy, 85%, 180 mesh, bulk, c. i. l., 10.0.	lb.	235.00	
90%, 325 mesh, same basis.	ton	282.00	
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dms., haerhydride	lb.	2.50	
Magnesium carbonate, light, tech., bgs., c. i. l., works, tr. aid	lb.	.73	#
USP, lit. bgs., c. i. l., same basis	lb.	.74	#
heavy, bgs., c. i. l., same basis	lb.	.83	
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 32% alkali or poble dms., c. i. l., works.	lb.	.124	#
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 95% alkali, bgs., c. i. l., works	lb.	.144	
Magnesium gluconate, 100-0. dms. 10.0. works, E.	lb.	4.25	
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., c. i. l., works	tr. aid	.78	
Magnesium laurylsulfate, tenka, 10.0. works.	lb.	.22	24
Magnesium metal, 99.9%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, 1.0.	lb.	1.53	
Freeport, Tex.	lb.	1.23	1.35
die casting alloy	lb.		
Magnesium nitrate, tech., flake, 250-lb. dms., li. works.	lb.	.32	
Magnesium oxide, USP light, bgs., work, tr. aid	lb.	1.65	
heavy, dms., c. i. l., same basis	lb.	1.54	
Magnesium oxide, tech. (50% tech.)	lb.		
Magnesium phosphate, vitreous, 60-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	
Magnesium silicate (soo Tech.)	lb.		
Magnesium silicofluoride, bgs., c. i. l., work.	lb.	.1645	180
Magnesium stearate, 100-lb. bags	lb.	.85	1.35
Magnesium sulfato 10% Mg. (oppon setts.), tech. bgs., 1.1.	lb.	.14	
barium basis	lb.	.13	
USP, crys. bgs., c. i. l., works	lb.	.135	
USP, crys., bulk, same basis	lb.	.144	
Magnesium sulfato, 17% Mg. (synthetic monohydrate), tech. bgs., CP, same basis	lb.	.80	
Magnesium sulfato, anhydrous, CP bgs., 1.1, works	lb.	1.25	
Magnesium sulfato anhydrous, tech. bgs., 1.1, work	lb.	1.75	
Magnesium sulfato anhydrous, tech. bgs., 1.1, work	lb.	1.46	
Magnesium trisulfate, USP, powd., 10-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	
USP, micronized powd., dms., 10-lb. lots	lb.	.82	
Malatonia, tech. dms., 1.1, work.	lb.	1.63	
Maleic acid, crys., powd., drums, 100 kilos, 10.0.	lb.	3.20	
Maleic acid, 10.0.	lb.	2.50	
Maleic anhydride, 10.0.	lb.	.55	#
Maleic anhydride, 10.0.	lb.	.53	
Maleic acid, purif. and food grades, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.51	
Mandelic acid (see Tannin oil, tiler)	lb.		
Mandelic acid, dms., 1,000 kilo lots	lb.	6.00	10.00
Manganese acetate, dihydrate, dms.	lb.	.4579	#
tetrahydrate, dms., li. divd.	lb.	.48	1.00
Manganese borate printing ink drier	lb.	1.86	
Manganese borate, tech. dms.	lb.	.80	
Manganese carbonate, 100-lb. bags, 46% Mn. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	1.05	
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.91	
Manganese dioxide, nat. Alite grade, 74%-78% MnO ₂ , 100-lb. bgs., 1.	lb.	200.00	200.00
84% MnO ₂ , same basis	ton	280.00	
Manganese dioxide, 90%-92% MnO ₂ , 100-lb. bgs., c. i. l., works	lb.	.70	
chemical, ferrite grade, same basis	lb.	.48	
Manganese gluconate, FCC grade, 100-lb. dms., 10.0. works	lb.	5.00	
Manganese hydride dms., divd.	lb.	.35	
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	.675	
Manganese metal, electrolytic, No. 1 chip, bulk, c. i. l., works	lb.	.54	
dms., c. i. l., work	lb.	.548	
1.0, c. i. l., work	lb.	.548	

Manganese resinates, fused, 31% Mn, dms., fr. acid.	..	lb.	34%
precip. 67-74% Mn dms.	..	lb.	.42
Manganese sulfate, heptahydrate, 26% Mn, dms., fr. acid.	..	ton	250.00
Manganese sulfate, 26% Mn, gran., bgs., c.I., l.w. tanks.	..	ton	330.00
Manganese sulfate, 7%, 6% Mn, dms., fr. acid.	..	lb.	.80
Menthyl compounds, dms., l.i., works.	..	lb.	3.02
Menthol, French, ..	..	lb.	.88 .88
.. Egyptian, ..	..	lb.	.51 .62
METS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
METS (see Methylenebis(4,4,4-trisocyanate)).			
Melamine, bgs., c.I., l.i., 40,000-lb. dms., fr. acid.	..	lb.	.51% .52% .50 .53
.. bulk, c.I., same basis	..	lb.	
Melamine-formaldehyde resin, g.p., l.i., dms.	..	lb.	.65 .80
molding compounds, same basis	..	lb.	.46%
Merckhard oil, crude, tanks, same basis	..	lb.	.11
.. lantzco Co., ..	..	lb.	.12
Dulpoint, same basis	..	lb.	
Menthhol nat. USP, Brazilian type, regular crystals, spot, ca. bulk.	..	lb.	6.75 7.60
syn. USP, racemic, 100-450 lbs. bgs., c.I., l.w. tanks.	..	lb.	6.00
.. tanks, fr. acid.	..	lb.	1.25 1.55
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, l.i., dms., works.	..	lb.	1.33 1.66
Mercuric chloride NF, g.p. acid, 100-lb. dms., l.o.b. works.	..	lb.	6.50
Mercuric oxide, red, purill., 100-lb. dms., l.o.b. works.	..	lb.	7.00 7.25
.. tech., 100-lb. dms., same basis	..	lb.	5.50 7.00
.. yellow, NF, 100-lb. dms., same basis	..	lb.	7.00 7.25
.. tech., 100-lb. dms., same basis	..	lb.	5.50 7.50
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).	..	lb.	.48
Methyl alcohol, tanks, divd.	..	lb.	.78
Methylic acid, glucol., ..	..	lb.	.67
.. tanks, fr. acid.	..	lb.	.76
.. tanks, works, fr. acid.	..	lb.	12.00 16.00
d-Methamphetamine hydrochloride, dms.	..	lb.	4.50 7.00
d-Methamphetamine hydrochloride, dms.	..	lb.	
Meihland, syn., bergesa, l.o.b. producing point, Dull Coast.	..	lb.	.26
Methanamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).	..	lb.	
Methionine hydroxysuccinate, dry, 85% activity, 1 lb. acid, 100-lb. dms., l.i.	..	lb.	.86
.. liquid, 98% activity, 1 lb. acid.	..	lb.	.88
d-Methionine (see Racemethionine).	..	lb.	
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, 40-lb. dms.	..	lb.	2.05
Methyl acetate, non-rel. dms., c.I., divd. E.	..	lb.	9.40
Methyl acetate, hydrogenated, non-rel. dms., l.c.I., same basis	..	lb.	10.00
Methyl acetoacetate, Eastl. divd. bulk.	..	lb.	.85
Methyl acrylate, tanks, divd.	..	lb.	66.00
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).	..	lb.	
Methyl amyl alcohol, tanks, divd.	..	lb.	.55
Methyl amyl ketone, l.i., ..	..	lb.	.54
Methyl aniline, tech., dms., l.o.b.	..	lb.	1.41 2.85
Methyl benzoate, dms., l.i.	..	lb.	.25
.. 99.5% pure, grade, dms., l.i.	..	lb.	1.85
Methyl bromide, dms., tanks, 140,000 lb. min., fr. acid.	..	lb.	.58%
Methylcellulose, premium, USP (visc. 400 through 4,000 cps) 50 lb. divd. zone 1, c.I., 30,000 lb. mtr., divd. zone 1, c.I.	..	lb.	2.73
Methylcellulose, premium USP (visc. 15 cps) 50 lb. bgs., l.i., c.I., 30,000 lb. mtr., divd. zone 1, c.I.	..	lb.	2.86
Methylcellulose, extra 400 through 4,000 cps 50 lb. bgs., l.i., c.I.	..	lb.	2.24
Methylcellulose, extra 15 to 25 cps 50 lb. bgs., l.i., c.I., 30,000 lb. mtr., divd. zone 1, c.I.	..	lb.	2.52
Methyl chloride, indust. bulk, tanks, l.o.b. works.	..	lb.	.26
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).	..	lb.	
Methyl dimethylamine, dms.	..	lb.	4.55
Methyl eucalyptol, tanks, divd. E.	..	lb.	6.00
Methyl ketone, tanks, divd. E.	..	lb.	.235
Methyl eugenol, 30% concn, tanks, divd. E.	..	lb.	3.55 3.80
Methyl formal, pure, none.	..	lb.	.41
.. tanks, same basis	..	lb.	.26
.. tech., tanks, works	..	lb.	.31
Methyl heptanol, syn. 55% concn.	..	lb.	14.50
Methyl heptanone, pure, dms.	..	lb.	7.30
Methyl isopropyl carbonate, dms.	..	lb.	45.00
Methyl isobutyrate (see Methylparaben).	..	lb.	
Methyl isobutyl ketone, tanks, divd. E.	..	lb.	7.30 8.40
Methyl isobutyl carbonyl (see Methyl amyl alcohol).	..	lb.	.51
Methyl isobutyl ketone, tanks, divd. zone 2 (Call).	..	lb.	.36
.. divd. zone 3 (W. of Rockies, excluding Call).	..	lb.	.38
Methyl isocyanate, 25% concn.	..	lb.	6.80
Methyl methacrylate, tanks, divd. E.	..	lb.	.62
Methyl naphthyl ketone, crystal.	..	lb.	14.00
Methylparaben, USP, 800 kilograms, l.o.b.	..	lb.	10.14
.. tech., 500 kilograms, l.o.b.	..	lb.	6.70
Methylparathion, tech., 60% dms., fr. acid.	..	lb.	1.65
Methyl pentaacetate, dms.	..	lb.	6.60 5.40
.. 2-Naphthyl-2-pyridone, tanks, l.o.b. plant.	..	lb.	
.. dms., c.I., same basis	..	lb.	1.32
Methyl pentaerythritol, l.i., c.I., same basis.	..	lb.	1.40
Methyl phenylacetate, NF, 1000-lb. dms., l.i., acid.	..	lb.	5.80
Methyl violet (see Methylrosaniline chloride).	..	lb.	1.79 1.94
Methyl violet toner, moist, dms.	..	lb.	

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTA, base, same basis	4.70	5.20
4,4'-Methylene dianiline (p,p-dimethylenediphenyl methane)	-	-
crude, dm., l.i.b.	1.76	-
purif., fask, same basis	2.26	-
Methylene di-p-phenylene di-isocyanate (see diphenylmethane 4,4-diisocyanate)	-	-
Methylene thioazide, tanks, 4,000 gal.-min. consumable	.35	-
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)	-	-
Methylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5)	-	-
a-Methylene, 1-o,b shipping pt.	1.48	-
p-Methynaphthalene, bulk, works gal.	.36	-
Methynaphthalene chloride (see Methylene blue)	-	-
Mica, dry, cut cement, plastic, 50 lbs., c., bgs, c.t., works	.07½	-
dry-grd., roofing, 80 lb mesh, works	.07	-
paint or lacq., wet-grd., 325-mesh, bgs, c.t., i.o.b. works	.18¼	-
nubbed, bgs, o.j., i.o.b. works	.18¼	-
walpaper, bgs, c.t., b.works	.22	-
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating greases, FDA, tanks, works	.38½	.46½
laminating greases, FDA, tanks, works	.36½	.46
Mineral oil, white, 50-65 vts., USP light	-	-
65-75 vts., tanks, refy.	2.38	-
80-90 vts., tanks, refy.	2.42	-
145-155 vts., tanks, refy.	2.45	-
USP 180-180 vts., tanks, refy.	2.54	-
200-210 vts., tanks, refy.	2.58	-
USP 35-35 vts., tanks, refy.	2.65	-
Mineral apfite, petroleum, acetate tanks, New Jersey	1.83	1.88
Houston, Tex.	1.76	1.79
Mineral apfite, petroleum, regular, Houston, Tex.	1.41	1.48
Houston, Tex.	1.41	1.43
Molybdenum orange, bbs.	1.52	1.65
Molybdenum metal, com'l., powd., 99.9% min.	13.50	-
Molybdenum trioxide, CP, dm., works, 24,000 lbs. or more/lb.	5.25	-
tech., chemical, dm., 24,000 lbs. or more, basins	2.55	2.85
tech. mechanical, dm., same basis	2.55	2.85
Lytic acid (See Ammonium Dimolybdate)	-	-
Monoaemmonium phosphate, ferti. grade, min. 13% N, 52% P, bulk, c.t., i.o.b. F.A.S.T. works	155.00	-
Monoaemmonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.t., I.I., works, I.I.	64.00	-
acid, 100 lbs.	-	-
food grade, bgs., c.t., I.I., same basis, 100 lbs.	59.25	-
mono-tert-butyl-n-cresol, bulk, I.I.	1.69	-
Monobutylamine, bulk, dist'd.	.96	1.00
Monochloroacetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)	.42½	-
Monochlorophosphoric acid, 48%	.43	-
Monothalamine, tanks, I.I., acid	.43	.46
O.E.N.	-	-
Monothiaramine, 70% aqueous tanks, fr. prepaid, 100 lbs.	.94	-
anhyd., tanks, same basis	.82	-
Monoisopropenamine, dms., c.t., I.I., acid	.76	-
tanks, same basis	.76	-
Monoisopropenamine, anhyd., dms., c.t., fr. prepaid	.79	-
tanks, same basis	.76	-
Monomethylamine, anhyd., tanks, contained basis, I.I. aquad.	.54½	-
25% soln., tanks, 100% basis	.57	-
40-80% soln., tanks, I.I. aquad.	-	-
100% basis	.63½	-
Monosodium glutamate, 600 lb. or more, fr. dist'd.	2.50	-
Monosodium glutamate, 60-lb. bgs., c.t., I.I., dist'd.	.76	.80
100-lb drums, c.t., I.I., dist'd.	.85	-
Monosodium phosphates (see Sodium phosphates, monobasic)	-	-
Montan wax, crude, imp. Gemtin. fr. dom., Calif., bgs., c.t., I.I., i.o.b. shippt. pt.	.66	.57
refid., dom., Calif.	.61	-
Morphine alkaloid, NP, 25 k lots	1018.00	-
Morphine sulfate, USP, 25 k lots	960.00	-
Morphine, dms., o.j., I.I., acid	1.82	-
Muratic acid (see Hydrochloric acid)	.84	-
Musk, syn., ambrette, 25-lb. can.	6.00	7.00
Musk, syn., ketone, dms.	10.75	-
Musk, syn., xylol, dms.	3.90	-
Mustard, syn. (see Allyl isothiocyanate)	-	-
Mustard seed, Brown No. 1	.22	-
Canadian No. 1 Yellow	.23	-
Oriental No. 1	.22	-
Nylon 6 or 6-6	-	-
Nytrac acid, com'l., pure, U.I. bgs.	1.80	-
Myristic acid, com'l.	1.12	-
Myristal oil (see Nutmeg oil)	2.25	-
Nymph gum, bgs.	.21	-
N		
Naphtha, high volatility (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaners (see Grease's naphtha)	-	-
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tanks, New Jersey and New York	1.26	1.34
Houston, Tex.	1.20	-
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78° tanks, works	.22	-
Naphthalene, refined, 98% hydride, 25% soln., tanks, works	.23½	-
Naphthalene, petroleum, 80°C., I.O.B.	.30	.32½
Naphthalene, technical, same basis, whole sale, jobbers	.65	.77
Naphthalene acid, crude, bulk, works, refined, 92% acid, I.I. dist'd.	.15	.26
Naphthal, ground, dm., I.I. dist'd.	1.61	-
Naphthal, cut, fask, 80-lb. bgs., c.t.	.76	-

[illegible]

CHEMICAL PRICES			
WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1988			
Oleum (see 6 sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Oleum gum, tears, bgs.	lb.	2.10	-
Oleic oil, edible, Spanish, drms.	gal.	8.00	-
Oleic oil, edible, Spain, 55-gal. drums	dr.	5.40	8.50
Olive, crude, works	ton	12.00	-
20 mesh, works	ton	15.00	-
100 mesh, works	ton	20.00	-
Opium, USP, gran. powd., 25-lb. lots	lot	125.00	-
Orange oil, expressed, ASP, Calif., drms., 1.0-lb. plant	lb.	1.20	-
expressed, Va., drms.	lb.	1.00	1.20
Calif., dist. cos., 1.0-lb. plant	lb.	.40	-
Florida, drms.	lb.	.60	.55
Brazilian	lb.	1.20	-
West Indian, bitter, NF, X, crns., drms.	lb.	13.00	-
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian bbs.	lb.	.38	-
Oregano, Greece, 30M	lb.	2.80	-
Turkey	lb.	2.80	-
Madras	lb.	1.05	-
Origanum oil, Spanish, crns., kilo	crs.	35.00	-
Onit root, Florentine, bbs.	lb.	4.00	-
powd., bbs., bbs.	lb.	4.80	5.00
Vanilla bbs.	lb.	3.00	-
powd., bbs., bbs.	lb.	4.80	5.00
Quercit wax, red, pure, bgs.	lb.	3.25	3.35
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.t. works	lb.	4.46	-
0-oxyanaphthoic acid drms, works, tech.	lb.	2.55	-
Oxyquinoline base, pure, 1,000 lbs., fr. alt.	lb.	6.00	-
Oxyquinoline sulfate, 100 lbs. fr. alt.	lb.	4.00	-
Palladium metal, works	Troy-oz.	138.00	-
Palm oil, (see Olea, Fats & Waxes Market Report)			
Palm oil acid, dist.-drms.	lb.	31 1/2	-
lard	lb.	40	-
s.d., drms.	lb.	42	.45
tanks	lb.	.35	-
Palm kernel oil, bulk, C.I., U.S.	lb.	10	10 1/2
ports	lb.	10	-
Palmarose oil, Indian drms.	kilo	36.00	-
Palmitic acid, 90%, tech., bgs.	lb.	.33	-
tanks	lb.	.51	-
Papaverine hydrochloride, fr. powd., imp. bulk	kilo	56.00	-
Peppike, Hungarian, 100 AU bgs.	lb.	.80	-
Spanish, 110 AU bgs.	lb.	.90	-
Paraffin, fully-refd., 127-130 F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	ton	29	.35
130-135 F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	ton	33 1/2	.39
140-145 F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	ton	35	41 1/2
150-155 F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	ton	41 1/2	.46
black wax, 5% of tanks refy.	ton	21	-
12% oil, tanks refy.	ton	.19	-
20% oil, tanks refy.	ton	.16	-
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 30° higher than ASTM.			
Paraldehyde, 91.5%, flakes, bgs.	lb.	.29 1/2	-
C.I., tl., divd.	lb.	.39 1/2	-
65% powd., bgs., c.t., 1-lb. divd.	lb.	.78 1/2	-
Paraldehyde, 91.5%, 55-gal. drums	dr.	.58 1/2	-
tl., divd. E.	lb.	.78 1/2	-
tanks, divd. E.	lb.	.58 1/2	-
Paraffin, ethyl, drms., fr. alt.	lb.	1.76	-
Paraffin, methyl, (see Methyl paraffin)			
Paraffin, red, bbs.	lb.	.375	-
chlorinated, frd 4) kgs.	lb.	18.75	-
Patchouli oil, Indonesian, drms.	kilo	3.60	20.00
Patchouli oil, French, drms., alt.	kilo	16.00	20.00
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)			
Peasut meal (see Olea, Fats & Waxes market report)			
Peasut meal, NF, 25-lb. powd., C.I. lots drms.	lb.	6.30	3.70
Pelargonic acid, nat., tanks, min. fr. alt.	lb.	.70	-
fr. alt. & drms., 5-lb. drums	lb.	.70	-
Pentafin, potassium, non-stearate, 200-billion-unit bbs., c.t.	ton	25.00	30.00
Pentafin, procaine, sterile 50-billion-unit bbs., c.t.	ton	35.00	-
Pentamethyl acid, drms., alt.	lb.	6.80	-
Pentamethyl alcohol, 50-lb. bgs., tl., C.O.B. Wichita, Kan.	lb.	.65	-
Pentamethyl alcohol, drms., alt.	lb.	6.80	-
fr. alt.	lb.	.71	.72
Pentamethylol, dr. and tri-seomers (see Opiamethylol and triamethylol)			
Pentamethylol triacrylate, tl., drms., 1.0-lb. works	lb.	1.50	-
Pentobarbital, drms., 100 lbs. or more, fr. alt.	lb.	7.00	-
Pentobarbital sodium, 100 lbs. or more, divd.	lb.	14.00	-
Pentylene tetrazol, NF, drms., 200-kilo lots	kilo	32.00	-
Pepper, black, Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	2.28	-
Lampung, bgs.	lb.	2.30	-
Malabar, bgs.	lb.	2.28	-
Tellacherry, bgs.	lb.	2.35	-
Pepper, red, Chinese, 25-lb. bbs.	lb.	.85	-
Palmer, bgs.	lb.	1.00	-
ling, bgs.	lb.	.76	-
Indian, 3-4, bgs.	lb.	.76	-
Pepper, white, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	3.05	-
Peppermint leaves, imp. drms.	lb.	2.65	-
Peppermint oil, Madras	lb.	14.00	-
Williams	lb.	11.00	-
Yakima	lb.	8.00	-
syn. drms., 7.0-lb. works	lb.	7.00	9.00
Chinese	lb.	8.50	-
China	kilo	9.00	-

WEEK ENDING OCT 10, 1986

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4B CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER

October 13, 1988

Ind. grade, same basis	Rb.	4.54	6.20
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Zirconium oxychloride, liq., ctns. 5-lb. 51
10-lb. works. 52

P5400 Sherpae, 318 S/S RECONDITIONED
P3400 Sherpae, 318 S/S, (5)
P3000 Sherpae, 318 S/S, RECONDITIONED
P880 Sherpae, 318 S/S, (2)
40"x80" Bird, 304 S/S, reconditioned by mfr.
9" Bird OBS, 318 S/S
NX207 Alfa-Level, 318 S/S Flex Drive
6RPX-213 Alfa-Level, 318 S/S construction
SAQWV-3036 West Feels, sent, S/S
SA-1-02-175 Waet Feels, Pilot Plant 3 wey 6/S
48" Sharpie "Tomedomect" 318 S/S (2)
48" Tolhurst, "Betch Master", S/S (2)
48" Sharpie "Sludge-Pak" Model SP-6500, 316 6/S
48" Western States, "Sludge-A-Tron", 316 S/S, (3)
32" Baker-Perkins, pueher design, 316 S/S
26" AT&M suspended centrifuge, 304 S/S H.P.
12" Krauss-Meffel, pusher designed, 316 S/S
8" Baker Perkins Pueher Design, 316 S/S
SB900 Alfa-Levat pueher design, 316 S/S

60 gal. Szegvari, jacketed, stainless steel

480sq. ft. Oorco-Enzinger, Model 80DHC489, 316SS
370 sq. ft. Niagara Model 370-348, 304SS
322.8 sq. ft. Funda Model R-30, 316 S/S, Jkt'd., 40 HP
78 sq. ft. Niagara, model 33-12-5, S/S Jkt'd. (2)
314 sq. ft. Niagara, Model 42-310-22, 304 S/S
258 sq. ft. Pronto, Model 3258, S/S (2)
180 sq. ft. Sparkler, Model 33530, S/S (2)

8'x18" Ametek, 316 ELC S/S LIKE NEW CONDITION
8'x8" Elmco, precoat "Elmcomet" construction (3)
8'x8" Ametek, polypropylene
5'x7" Pexmen, 316 S/S, precoat
18"x12" Elmco, 316 S/S, precoat

**S/S, G/L Reactors, up to 5000 gal. capacity,
Tanks up to 15,000 gal. capacity (100's in stock)
(S/S, G/L, C/S, FRP)**

6'x18' Elmco, rubber belt, vacuum (2)
4'x12' Elmco, rubber belt, vacuum (2)
2'x10' Straightline, rubber belt, completa
2'x7' Straightline, rubber belt, completa
1'x3' Elmco, rubber belt, completa

30"x20' Sandvik, S/S belt flaker, completa
20"x32' Sandvik, S/S, completa system

Size 16 x 30 Fitzpetrick Chileonator Syetam, ell
construction, with slza 30 granuletor, with drivee

5'x8' Petterson Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 30 H.P.
3'x4' Petterson Pebble Mill, arclite lined

SAND MILLS
30 RS Premier, Suesmeyer Sand Mill, completa
12-30 Morehouse-Cowlea Sand Mill, 50 H.P.
10-25 Morehouse-Cowlea Sand Mill, 25 H.P. (2)
18-P Chicago Soliar "Red Head" 30 H.P.
Lab Chicago Soliar "Red Head" 1 H.P.

5"x12" J.H. Oey, high speed, complete
4½"x10" Rose, high speed, complete
4"x8" Kent, high speed, complete

600 gal. Nooter Reactors, 30/60 PSI (2)
500 sq. ft. U.S. Autojet Pressure Filter
107 sq. ft. Sparkler Pressure Filter, Model 33-S-19
5'x3' Ametek Rotary Vacuum Filter

PARTIAL LISTING ONLY — CALL FOR CURRENT 16 PAGE BROCHURE

COST PURCHASED
 7500 gel. Terre Haute Fermenters, 304 S/S, 50 gal (5)
 4000 gel. horizontal batch still, 6/S
 2500 gel. Hicks tanks, 316L S/S, 50 gal or F/V
 2000 gel. Nooter reactors, 316L S/S, 60/90 gal (8)
 2000 gel. Pseudium reactor, 316L S/S, 60/80 gal
 2000 gel. Mueller reactor, 316L S/S, 80/90 gal
 2000 gel. horizontal batch still, 6/S (2)
 1250 gel. S/S Mix Tanks, 10 HP Vrrl-Drive
 1 Mlec. G/L tanks and kettles, to 3000 gal. (8)
 ST 100 Aeromelic Fluid Bed Dryer, oil S/S

[illegible]

5000 gal. Struthars-Welle Reactor System, 347 S/S
PSI or full vacuum internal, 75 PSI jacketed, 700
turbo agitator, with condenser, receiver, pip-

stainless steel construction, fully jacketed, duplicate lareon blades, screw tilt, 40 H.P. (5)
35 gal. Peterson "Kneadermaster" Mixers, 304 stainless steel, elme blades, jacketed, 40 H.P. (8)
100 H.P. Sprout-Waldron Hemmermills, Model CG-2, 28" dia. Raltz Tharmacrews, 304 S/S, jacketed tro 28" long, 15 H.P. veridriva (2)
40"x84" Peterson Screens, 1 deck, S/S (8)

PVC Suspension Plant **Ohio Location**
 11-5,000 gpi. Pteudlar Reactors, C/S construction, 220 PSI Internal, 80 PSI Jacket, 50/25 H.P. Philadelphia Gear Drive
 Complete Nare Varticel Fluid Bad Dryer System, oil 8'7" x 22'1", 2 stage, rated up to 10,000 #/hr., heaters, blowers, cyclones
 Complete Proctor Vertical Flesh Dryer System, oil S/S,

18,000 gal. Stainless Steel Mix Tank, 12'x18'x4', 10 H.P.
15,000 gal. Stainless Steel Mix Tank, 8'6"x27'8" 40 H.P.
8,500 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, 8'8"x15'2" (1)
6,000 gal. Glesco Vacuum Receiver, Gles-Linked (1)
6,500 gal. Glesco Vacuum Receiver, Gles-Linked (1)
2,250 gal. Stainless Steel Kettles, 6"x8", jacketed
H.P. (1)
2,250 gal. Stainless Steel Kettles, 8'8"x8', jacketed, 3
(2)
2,000 gal. Stainless Steel Mix Tanks, 6'x8'4", 2 H.P. (3)

4-A.O. Smith Silos, Glass-Lined, 14'x4', bolted
1-Butler, Epoxy-Lined, 9'x32' welded
220 CFM Sullair Compressor, 125 PSI, rotary screw drive
117 sq. ft. Mikro Pulsair Collector, Model 256-6-30,
Derrick Screen, single deck, 3'x5'
Misc. tanks, feeders, blowers, cyclones, pumps

NEAR CENTS

5000 gal. Struthers-Wells, 347 S/S, 50¢/76¢
3300 gal. Acme, 304 S/S, 74¢/100¢
2750 gal. Acme, 304 S/S, 74¢/100¢
2000 Colloid, 316 S/S, 50¢/100¢ w/coil
1500 gal. Cryolene, 316 S/S, 75¢/76¢, with coil
1600 gal. Perry Products, 316 S/S, 75¢/150¢
750 gal. Pfleuder, Glass-Lined, 100¢/80¢
300 gal. Pfleuder, 316 S/S, 55¢/80¢ UNUSED
50 gal. Pfleuder, Glass-Lined, 25¢/80¢ complete
tem, with receiver & condenser
30 gal. Pfleuder, 316 S/S, 60¢/80¢ UNUSED
30 gal. Pfleuder, Glass-Lined, 25¢/80¢
10 gal. Pfleuder, Glass-Lined, 150¢/85¢
5 gal. Pfleuder, 316 S/S, 50¢/80¢

60 ACM Mikro Mill, 75 H.P.
PC-36 Strong-Scott Pulviscon, 150 H.P.
FASO-20 Fitzpatrick "Fitzmill", 75 H.P. (1)
D-6 Fitzpatrick "Fitzmill", 7½ H.P. (2)
Manesty "Rotogran" Oscillating Granulator

SPECIAL OFFERING
33' die. Niro Spray Dryers, 316 S/S, UNU8ED (2) complete spray drying facility, never installed, including (2) 33' die. chamber, Model F-390 centrifugal atomizers. All equipment new 1976, as shipped from Niro awaiting installation.

376 cu. ft. Vanhling, Double Cona, S/S (9)
175 cu. ft. Vanuelt, Double Cona, S/S (3)
60 cu. ft. DeDietrich, Double Cone glass lined
50 cu. ft. F.J. Stokes Double Cona, 304 S/S
40 cu. ft. F.J. Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x6", S/S
21 cu. ft. Balfour, Double Cona, glass lined
20"x10" Zimmer dbla. screw Holoflites, S/S 1k1d., vs.c. (3)

50 gal. B-P C/S, 81gms jacketed vao., 30 H.P.
74 cu. ft. J.H.Day "Titen," S/gme jacketed, 3 H.P.
30 cu. ft. J.H.Day, Nauta, S/S, jacketed, UNUSED
200 gal. B-P, C/S, 81gms, jacketed, vec., 75 H.P. (3)
75 liter Popen-Palmi Mixer, S/S, jacketed, 30 H.P. variable
3.5 cu. ft. Kallay Duptax, peddle, S/S, NEW
6.5 cu. ft. J.H. Day, Neuta, S/S

SO H.P. Cowlae, ver speed. Lika New

(5) 6"x16" Reliable Lab Mill, 15 H.P., Like New
igh 8"x16" Farral Lab Mill, electrically heated, variable
spaad, variable friction
6"x13" Ferrell Lab Mill, 10 HP drive
3"x7" Ferrell Lab Mill, oil heated, variable spaad

on FKM 600 D, 13 cu. ft. stainless steel, w choppers (2)
sted KM 300 D, 6 cu. ft. stainless steel
rile FM 50, 1 cu. ft. stainless steel, jkt'd., vac., chopper, 5
H.P., ver. drive, All XP. New Condition.
/s/ FKM 6000 D, 169 cu. lt., carbon steel, choppers
with KM 8000 D, 169 cu. lt., carbon steel
/r" KM 4200 D, 86 cu. ft., jacked steel, stainless steel
FKM 3000 D, 65 cu. ft., jacked steel, stainless steel
FKM 2000 D, 43 cu. lt., jacked steel, stainless steel

(1) 60 cu. ft. J.H. Day Sanitary S/S (2)
40 cu. ft. J.H. Day Sanitary S/S

10 **ROSE PLANETARY MIXERS**
40 gal. Rose, HDM-40, S/S, jacked, vacuum, 10 H.P. varidrive (2)
I.P. 25 gal. Rose, HDM-25, S/S, 15 H.P. varidrive
2 gal. Rose, 130-ELS, S/S, jacked, vacuum, ¾ H.P. varidrive

50 sq. ft. Arlisan "Roto-tharm" Evaporators, all S/S
conclusion, F/V Internal, 150 PSI jacket (2)
1 sq. ft. Arlisan "Rototharm" Lab System, ell S/S

6½ ton Manesty, Model BB3A, 27 station
6½ ton Manesty, Model BB3A, 33 station
4 ton Manesty, Model F-3, single punch

200 ton Lewis Package Chiller, complete
30 ton Application Engineers, Package Chiller
15 ton Application Engineers, Package Chiller
10 ton Application Engineers, Package Chiller
7 ton Mayer Package Chiller
5 ton Buecher Package Chiller (2)

SCREENS
30" Swaco, S/S, 2 deck
18" Keson, S/S, 1 deck, unused (3)
36"x96" Rax-Carrier, 1 deck, S/S (4)
20"x48" Rotex, 1 deck, S/S

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Shell and tube heat exchangers, stainless steel, up to 2000 sq. ft. surface area—dozens!

AARON

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

DIVISION AIRCO, INCORPORATED
735 EAST GREEN STREET
P.O. BOX 80
BIRMINGHAM, AL 35206

(312) 350-2200

TX 28-9454 CABLE AARONEG

DELIVERING THE BEST SERVICE IN THE INDUSTRY

ROTARY VAC DRYER



22210-Bertrams, 8' dia. x 12' dia. head, heli pipe coil jacket 200 psi, 20/13 HP, unitized.

UNUSED CENTRIFUGES

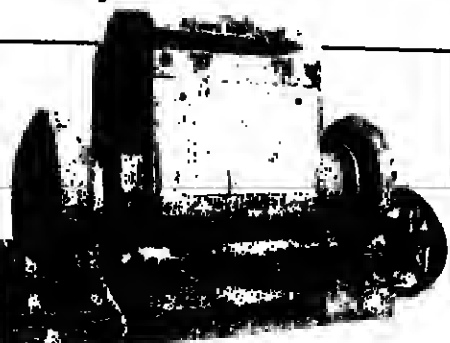
21593-Sharples P5400 Sanitary Centrifuges w/200 HP motor, 25 HP back-drive, gearbox, 5" pitch conveyor, CIP, control panel (2) LATE MODEL

CENTRIFUGES

20827-Bird, 18" x 24" steel, conical bowl
20826-Bird, 24" x 38" steel, con. bowl, gearbox
20819-Bird, 24" x 38" S/S, 15 deg. con. bowl
20864-Bird 24" x 38" S/S, steel w/motor
20364-Bird 32" x 50" S/S T316 con. bowl
21883-Bird 36" x 96" con. bowl, 10 deg. T316 EL
20137-Nut Laval, NK 418-831-60, 316SS, gearbox
17308-Dorr Drier, 304SS, 3000 CFM, 30 HP
1531-Sharples 24" x 38" S/S, 15 deg. con. bowl
18767-Used Sharples, 3 phase, 30000, S/S, cartride
20407-Sharples P2000 316SS, 20 HP drive motor
21359-Sharples P3000 w/gearbox
20686-Sharples P3000, 52-1 gearbox, S/S casting
21725-Sharples, P3400, S/S, gearbox & motor
19249-Sharples, P5400, 316/317SS, 200 HP, gearbox

CENT-BASKET VERT.

21408-Delaval 22" x 16" perl basket hyd. drive
15615-Delaval Mark III, perl basket, 40" x 24", 316SS, 30 HP, hyd. drive
19446-Sharples Sludge-Pak, SP-5500, 40" x 24" basket centrifuge



21458-Baker Perkins Mixer, dbl. arm, C/S, 300 gal. Gearred both axls, 100 HP, mod. 18JUMHZ

FILTER PRESSES

19848-Shirer P&F filter press, 12" x 12" alum. plates, closed delivery, 23 chambers
20534-Sperry Filter Press, 30" alum.
20539-Sperry filter press 30", 35 Aluminum plates, 357 sq 15370-Shirer 32" x 32", polypropylene, 27 plates, ratchet closing
15929-Shirer ALP, plate & frame, 18 36" x 36", S/S recessed plates
20076-Sperry filter press, 36" cast iron plates, closed deliv.
19462-Independent filter press, 42" x 42", polypropylene, 4 eye closed, 34 chambers
20550-Sperry filter press, 42" Elci closer, 41 alum. plates

Special Sale

MUST MOVE STAINLESS TANKS
12,000 GAL., T304SS, 12' Dia. x 14' high, flat bottom, open top (16)
PRICE \$8000 ea. FOB PA #20655

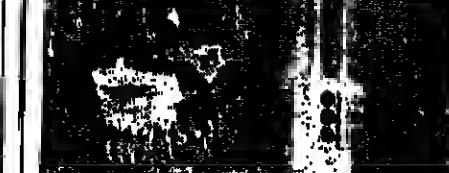
TANKS-S/S

21293-Tank, S/S vert., 1200 gal. 6' dia x 8', flat top 6 bot.
20651-Tank, 35, 9000 gal. agl. 12' dia. x 14' H.
20655-Tank, 35, 12000 gal. agl. 12' dia. x 14' H. flat bottom, open top
17043-Joe Chahoraz tank, 304SS, 16,000 gal. 12'6" dia. x 22'3" long, 10 PSL

LIQUIDATION SALE

PERRYVILLE, MD

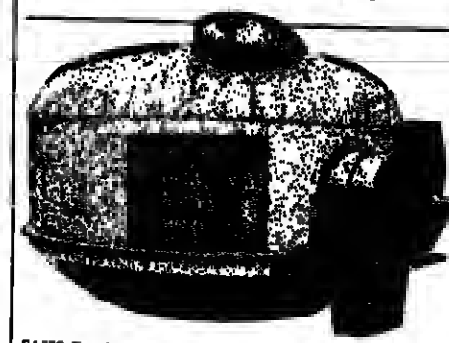
Phone 301-350-2200



20817-J.H. Corp. 2000 rot. screw, 250 CFM @ 125
20816-1000 gal. SS, 60" x 8' agit
20815-3000 gal. SS, 60" x 10'4" agit (2)
20822-2000 gal. SS, tank 72" x 14' 60 HP (2)
20823-4000 gal. reactor, 58" x 27' 200 HP, 75" dia
20825-3000 gal. tank, 54" x 10'4"
20826-1000 gal. tank, 72" x 10'4", 55 HP (2)
20828-5000 gal. tank, 66" x 20'10", 80 HP (2)
20830-H. Exch. 848 sq ft, S/S, 6 pass. (2)
20831-Sweco 30" dia. tank
20833-Flux Clean 32-4, SS 1500 CFM, 348 sq ft

DIESEL GENERATORS

22111-Detroit Diesel Generator 400 KW 16 cyl. mod.
71547000, ten cooled w/switchgear, S/N 88375
22112-Detroit Diesel Generator 500 KW 16 cyl. mod.
71547305, Turbo-charged w/switchgear S/N 88724
Call Jerry Cohen 312-350-2200



21172-Druckmische (Roumoud Type) Pressure batch Filter, 117" Dia., 75 Sq. Ft. Jacketed, agit. 16 HP, Side Discharge... Call Herb Lundy (312) 350-2200

REACTORS

20252-Unused Reactor, 600 gal., 304SS dimple jkt.
10136-Paulder, 800 gal. T-316L SS, 55 PSL/150 PSL
20828-Brighton, 4000 gal., 6' dia. x 10', 316ELC S/S
20458-Reactor, 400 gal., 316ELC, 3' dia. x 7'3" x 3' dia.
15476-Brighton, 4000 gal., 316SS, vacuum
20827-GH Hester, 4000 gal., 316 SS, pipe coil jkt.
20923-Richmond Eng. Reactor, 4000 gal., T316 steel clad.
Paulder 10,000 gal. reactor T316L, 100 psi, 180 gal.
Paulder 15,000 gal. reactor T316L, 100 psi, 200 gal. jkt.

MIXER/EXTRUDER

17654-AMK 25 gal. Mixtruder, Sigma, ST 7.5 HP
18298-J.H. Day 25 gal. Dispersion, 25 HP var. main, 10 HP variscrew
20895-AMK 30 gal. S/S, Jkt. Sigma, 7.5 HP Main, 8 HP screw
21334-Rosa 40 gal., S/S hot oil jkt., Sigma 8" dia. screw
18825-AMK 50 gal. S/T, Jkt. Sigma
19421-AMK 75 gal. ST, Jkt. Sigma, 10" dia. screw
17136-AMK 120 gal., 8' dia. Sigma, 11.5" screw
14832-AMK 150 gal., S/S, Sigma 15HP main, 10HP screw
18494-AMK 150 gal., S/S Sigma, 50 HP main, 10HP screw
20118-AMK 150 gal., S/T, Sigma, 15HP/10 HP
503227-New Aaron 300 gal. T304SS, mix extruder, Sigma, jkt., up to 200 HP main, 75 HP hyd. screw
STILL INSTALLED... CALL NOW!

21350-B.P. 500 gal. Sigma steel, jkt. 125 psi, 150 HP, Hyd. dlt

MIXERS - PLOW

503755-Littleford, FKM 8000, SS jacketed, 25 HP
20764-Littleford, FKM 30000 85 CF, 8/S, full jacket
19214-New Plow Mixer, 80 cu. ft., 347SS, jacket, 100HP
20826-Littleford FKM 42000, 316, 87 cu. ft. jkt.

MIXER RIBBON

21120-Ribbon Blender, 8/S, 10 cu. ft., jkt. SS, 150 psi
20276-Ribbon blender, 14.7 cu. ft., 304SS, 3 HP
20819-Unused Day, 316SS, 23 cu. ft., SHP
20189-Richmond, 25 cu. ft., S/S, jacket, 10 HP
20885-Im 134 cu. ft. S/S dlt. ribbon, 5 HP (4)
20212-Hase ribbon, 30 cu. ft., S/S, 15 HP
19266-Ribbon Mix, 60 cu. ft., 7894 SS, 5 HP (4)
18566-Hove, 115 cu. ft., sanitary S/S, double spiral ribbon motor
20614-Used J.H. Day ribbon, S/S 270 cu. ft., 25 HP
21114-J.H. Day ribbon blender, S/S clad, 75 HP, 480 cu. ft.

LIQUIDATION SALE

BUY FROM CALUMET CITY ILLINOIS LOCATION AND SAVE! LARGE POLYSTYRENE PLANT



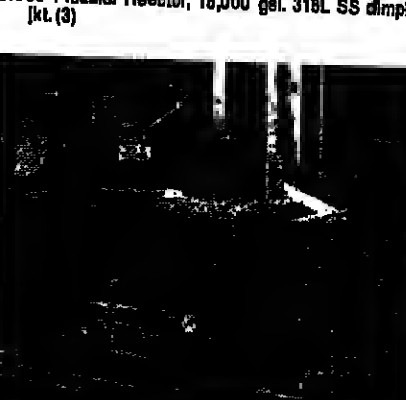
21898-Brighton Corp. 12,000 gal. vessel.

21876-Bins, 175 cu. ft., 8/S, con. bottom list top (4)
21881-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined (3)
21894-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined (3)
21905-Bins, 500 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, flat top, conical bottom (4)
21812-Worthington cent. pump, C/S, 15HP, 200 GPM et 44 psig (2)
21818-Union Pump-Inline, C/S, mod. Inlet 5" VCM 4" HP (4)



21898-Strong Scott Rib Blender.

21811-Ingersoll Rand pump, in-line pump, C/S, 30 HP
21816-Goulds, C/S turbine pump, 200 HP (2)
21813-Worthington cent. pump, S/S, 2HP (4)
21812-Union pump-in-line, S/S, 7.5 HP (2)
21899-Paulder Reactor, 1,500 gal., 316L SS dimple jkt.
21895-Paulder Reactor, 10,000 gal., 316L SS clad, 80 HP (4)
21900-Paulder Reactor, 18,000 gal., 316L SS dimple jkt. (3)



21871-Prodex 6", 30:1 L/D Extruder.

21895-Edw. Remsburg Rot. Dryer, S/S, steam heat, 10 HP (4)
21898-Fluorocarb. C/S steam, type BNF 2420 (3)
21914-Fluorocarb. solvent, 122 sq. ft., 12 bags
21898-Katron Feeder twin screw, S/S mod. 8400-150 (4)
21901-Sperry filter, 302 sq. ft., C/S, mod. VR-32-52
21892-Screw conveyor, 304 SS, 7' dia. x 11L, 1.5 HP
21888-Strong Scott Rib Blender, 25 cu. ft., 5 HP (3)
21920-Welox extruder 8", 30:1 L/D, 400 HP
21870-Welox extruder 8", 30:1 L/D, 600 HP
21876-Comel pelletizer, S/S, mod. 1024, 40 HP (2)
21874-Water bath, S/S, portable (4)
21867-Ross Blatto Mixer, 304SS, 3" x 5" element (4)

AARON BUYS COMPLETE PLANTS FOR LIQUIDATION
CALL LES OR JERRY COHEN TODAY: (312) 350-2200

NEW ACQUISITIONS

700 gal. Readco Jktd. Sigma mixer, 400 HP
2 cu. ft. PK SS Twin Shell w/bar
23 cu. ft. SS Day double ribbon, 7 1/2 HP
16" x 28" S/S Bird Solid Bowl Centrif.
37H Mikro Pulverizer 30 HP
875-100 Aeromatic S8 Fluid Bed Dryer
300 gal. Pfeudler G/L 25/80 psi, 3TW
Unused 70 cu. ft. Titanium dble cone vsc Dryer
100 gal. DeLairch G/L reactor, 30/76 psi mech. seal, 2HP New 1976
85 H. Exch.: 240,200, 125, 56, sq. ft.
10 gal. S-P Dispersion jkt., vac., 20 HP
7 gal. S-P Dispersion jkt., vac., 25 HP
2 1/2 gal. Day S8 Sigma jkt., vac., 10 HP
S8 Littleford mixer w/choppers FKM 2000 D, 1200 D, 800 D, (4)
88 Twin Shell 40, 80, 20, 3 cu. ft.

REACTORS

2000, 1000, 750, 300 gal. G/L, mech. seals (7)
3000 gal. 316 SS 100/150 psi vert. agit.
3000 gal. 304 SS, 25/125 psi, V-pipe coil jkt., agit New 1974
2000 gal. 316 SS, 75/180 psi, agit.
1000 gal. 316 SS, 30 & FV/150 psi, agit.
500 gal. 316 SS, 75 & FV/70 psi, agit
24 more in stock from 10 to 300 gals., 304 & 316 SS. Call Now.

SS BLENDERS

89 cu. ft. SS Pelt. cone, w/liquid bar
Ribbon/Paddle: 850, 200, 120, 70, 40, 23 cu. ft. (28)
Conical: 320, 200, 150, 130, 100, 75, 69, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, 2 cu. ft. (18)
Twin Shell: 200, 100, 75, 40, 30, 20, 3 cu. ft. some with Intanallera (12)

MIXERS

Double Arm: 1000, 500, 300, 200, 150, 10, 7, 2 1/2, gal. Sigma, jktd.
Pony: 125, 75, 100, 80, 60, 50 gal. (12)
Planetary: 100, 85, gal. vacuum
Dispenser: 75, 50, 40, 25, 20 15 HP (8)
Littleford: FKM 20000, FKM 8000, 0, FKM 1300, jktd. & choppers (3)

MISCELLANEOUS

Vac. Pumps: NASH: CL 2003, CL 1003, AT 2004, L5, MO 674 KINNEY: KDH 150, KD 30, K8 27 Stroke: 212 H 10
Tablet Presses: STOKES, MANESTY, COLTON All Sizes

GEM George Equipment & Machinery Co.
135 Manchester Place, Newark, N.J. 07104
Tel. (201) 481-0900 Telex No. 138944

LIQUIDATION

7316 S/S TANKS-VERTICAL, ON LEGS

10' dia x 12'6" deep & dia. 7,500 gal., 20 HP turbine
10' dia x 12'6" deep & dia. 7,500 gal., 15 HP turbine
10' dia x 12'6" deep & dia. 7,500 gal., 15 HP turbine
10' dia x 12'6" deep & dia. 7,500 gal., no mixer
10' dia x 8'6" deep & dia. 4,000 gal. 10 HP turbine

STUART EQUIPMENT CO.
P.O. Box 469 North Chicago, IL 60064
312-473-4500

RAYMOND

PULVERIZING MILLS

Immediate Shipment

(312) 541-5600

wabash
Wabash Power Equipment Company
444 Carpenter Avenue, P.O. Box 1, Wabash, Illinois 60000
Phone 312/541-5600 TELEX 28-2558

SPECIALS

RUC 42 & 180, 80, Ft. Lyophilizer canister
RUC 150, 80, Ft. 58 vac. shell dryer
Weslar centrifuges 5 ANH 15037 & BAHN 15037
Chapman 16,000 gal. 60 RPM motor agit. 130 HP
SF 100 gal. 15 VPM Sigma Mixer 30HP
Cater 88 mixer 800 HP
Argent 88 mixer 4' x 30'
Raymond 308 Haste mill (2)
Hove 32" AL Blw 188 48 Chambers, plate agitator, hydraulic (2)
Change Can 80 Vac. jkt. mixer with (3) 1000 gal. WC kettle
150 HP
PS 70" dia. 60" x 54"
Brewery mixers # 3 A, 3 O, & # 11 O
APV Palfrow pulsator type H2
New England-unscrambler-12H 120 & 200

MIXERS

Ribbon Blenders 8/S, jkt. 30 & 200 cu. ft.
Ribbon Blenders 316, 17.5, 50 & 218 cu. ft.
Katron Research cone mixer #5 CF
Dry Mix M8X 800 gal. 4046 HP
Dry 55 Haste Mill 62, 71, & 700 cu. ft.
Dry 55 Haste Mill 62, 71, & 700 cu. ft.
Conical Blenders 5, 15, 30, 60 cu. ft.
Dry 55 Haste Mill 62, 71, & 700 cu. ft.
Dry 55 Haste Mill 62, 71, & 700 cu. ft.
Dry 55 Haste Mill 62, 71, & 700 cu. ft.

BAKER PERKINS JKT. MIXERS

70 gal. Sigma Bottom 500 HP
100 gal. Sigma Bottom 500 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP
100 gal. Sigma JHM 150 HP

GREAT BUYS FROM LOCATION

(3) 316 Haste Mill 2' x 15" x 12"
ASME jkt. 3010 75 psi
Shell approx. 8" dia. Ribbons 2" x 1/2" dia.
Cent. Reduc. & Drive drive, 101 HP motor
(1) As above but 120 cu. ft., 4" x 1/2", 20 HP
(1) As above but 30 cu. ft., 2" x 1/2", 10 HP

REACTORS-TANKS

2,000 gal. S8 reactor 180 psi jkt. agit. (2)
1,000 gal. S8 reactor 180 psi jkt. agit. (2)
Pfeudler 100 & 600 gal. reactors
2,160 gal. S.S. 100 psi jkt. agit. (4)
2,000 gal. reactor 316 SS, 75 psi + Vac, 150 psi jkt.

EVAP-DRY CENTRIFUGE

8' dia x 60" Hasteley Centrifuge
New Xerox 1600 & 160 sq. ft. 58 evaporator
LUWA Thin Film 300, 175, 150 & 20 sq. ft.
VAC. oven 42" dia. x 60" x 30"
STOKES Press 24 & 600 gal. jkt.
ORO 24" x 36" S.S. Cent. Cent.
Bower 10" x 20" x 20" S.S. spray drier
Hastille 58 dryer-chiller mod. 018
Albe 602 cu. ft. conical vac. drier

GENERAL

Relix Preheater 300 HP SCR Drive
JH compressor 1000 atm, 100 psi 200 HP
HCT-VAC, Filter 1000 psi, 4" x 3"
VCK Turbomaster 7000 Ton heating
Gruhn Mod 640, 24", 1-4" Presses
Stokes 58 Homogenizers 100, 150, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000

SELECT used machinery

LARGE BIRDS

(12) 40" x 60" Bird decanter, 316 S/ST, 15/3 deg. contour, 5" pitch, angle lead conveyors w/Stellite hard surfacing, 80:1 gearbox, 100 HP V-belt main motor drive. New late 60's. Excellent condition. Limited Use. Immediately Available from Stock.

(2) 32" x 50" Bird decanter, 316 S/ST, 15/3 deg. contour, 5" pitch, single lead conveyors w/Stellite hard surfacing, 80:1 gearbox, 75 HP V-belt drive. Excellent condition. Limited Use. Immediately Available from Stock.

WYSSMONT TURBO DRYER

Stainless Steel, mdl L-12, steam heated, 46" dia S/ST trays & slides w/heater controls.

VACUUM DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS

(2) Blaw Knox designed double drum dryers, 16" x 46" & 36" x 120", chrome plated, each w/vacuum chambers & vacuum pump package. Excellent condition. Ready to Ship.

WYSSMONT DRYER

Model N-22, 6' dia traya 22 high, with stainless steel contact parts. May be shipped in one place. Steam heated.

ROTARY FILTERS

Ametek 6' x 12' rotary w/belt discharge, 316 stainless, new 1974 - Excellent condition.
-Ametek 5' x 6 1/2' rotary w/belt discharge, 316 stainless. New 1974 - Excellent condition.

STAINLESS DRYER

Louville stainless steel steam tube dryer, 8' dia x 40', stainless steel clad shell w/stainless steel steam tubes.

Also Available:

Roto-Louvre mdl 900-32, 9' dia x 32' long, steam heated, 30 HP motor, all fans & Flex-Clean dust collector.

CRYSTALLIZER

Titanium contact parts, 8000 lbs p/hr capacity. New 1976. Complete and still installed.

RAYMOND ROLLER MILLS

*** Just Purchased ***
(3) Raymond high side roller mills, model 5057, double whizzer separator, fan; feeder, cyclone, dust work & bucket elevator.

AMETEK ROTARY PRECOAT FILTERS

(1) 2' x 3', T304 sanitary stainless, complete station w/vacuum receiver, pump, mix tank & Nash vacuum pump. Rebuilt.
(3) 10' x 16', 316 stainless steel, 100 HP Roots vacuum pumps, receiver, interconnecting piping, etc. Rebuilt.
(1) 3' x 3', string discharge, 316 stainless, incl S/ST agitator through, vari speed mtr, vari speed dry on drum, 316 stainless Silh vacuum pump. Excellent condition.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CORP.

P.O. Box 7632-O San Francisco, CA 94120
Call Toll Free 800 227-4544 In California Call 800 792-2975 OR 415 467-3400 Telex 340-212

PERRY SAVES YOU TIME & MONEY... The Right Price... World's Largest Dealers... Phone (609) 267-1600



KETTLES-REACTORS, SS

30,000 gal. 304SS reactor, 14' x 24', 25 psi/vac., coil, 200 HP agit. (4)
5,000 gal. 304SS, 18' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (4)
4,100 gal. 304SS kettle, 18' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (4)
3,800 gal. 316SS kettle, 20' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
2,800 gal. 304SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
1,500 gal. 304SS kettle, 18' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
1,500 gal. Pfaudler 316SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
1,100 gal. 304SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
800 gal. 304SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
300 gal. 304SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
300 gal. 316SS reactor, 15' x 24', 25 psi/vac., agit. (2)
150 gal. 316SS and 304SS reactor and kettle from 5 gallon to 400 gallon... call for list.

BIG PFAUDLER 316SS REACTORS

- (3) 15,000 gal. Pfaudler, 316SS, 12'4" x 15', 100 psi, 200 HP agit.
- (4) 10,000 gal. Pfaudler, 316SS, 11'0" x 12'4", 100 psi, 180 HP agit.

REACTORS-GLASS

- 2 gal. Pfaudler, 750 psi/FV, 700 HP agit.
- 20 gal. Pfaudler, 35 psi, 100 HP agit. (2)
- 30 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi, 100 HP agit.
- 50 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psi, 100 HP agit.
- 50 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 100 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 150 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 300 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 500 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 1,000 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 1,000 gal. Pfaudler, 75 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 1,500 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 1,500 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 2,000 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psi/vac., 80 psi/vac., agit. (4)
- 2,000 gal. Pfaudler, 150 psi, 90 HP agit. (4)

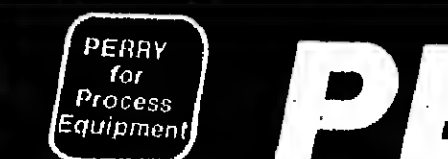
NEW LIQUIDATION! CHEMICAL/POLYMER PLANT...ILLINOIS...BUY BEFORE REMOVAL AND SAVE!

- Bird 32" x 50", centrifuges, 316SS, contour (2)
- Wetex 8" Extruder, 700 HP, 30:1 L/D (5)
- Wetex 8" Extruder, 400 HP, 30:1 L/D (2)
- Consir 24" pelletizer, 400 HP (2)
- Remberg 5' x 25' 304 SS rot. hot air dryers, 10 HP, (3)
- Sweco & Kason 60" screens, SS (2)
- X-Tron 7000#/hr. twin screw volumetric feeder, SS, (5)
- Pfaudler 1,500 gal. 316L SS reactor, FV/-180 psi 5 HP agit. (2)
- Pfaudler 10,000 gal. 316L SS reactor, 150 psi/FV int., 180 psi/jkt. hyd agit (4)
- Wolfe Plant s/c comp., 323 CFM @ 125 psi, 75 HP, Model #4-BB-2 (2)
- 17,000 gal. & 12,000 gal. 316 SS Tanks (3)

NEW LIQUIDATION DRY DETERGENT MFG. EQUIP. ...NORTH JERSEY!

- 5-Kieseler dual collectors, 2000, 1400, 535 sq. ft.
- 5-Cleveland 120 cu. ft. ribbon blenders, 60 HP
- 5-60" C/C steel bucket elevators
- 5-Kieseler bag type dust collectors
- 2-Box Filling Lines/160, 180 Boxes/Min.
- 1-J.H. Day 200 gal. sigma blade mixer, 40 HP
- 2-Mogro Pump & ILSSO, 6HP
- 2-FMC-Stokes form. fill & seal units
- 2-Extec #828 vibratory feeder, SS, 60" x 18" x 24" UNUSED
- 1-Hesser volumetric powder carton filler
- 1-Standard-Knap case guage
- 1-Herscoville drum mixer
- 1-200 gal. BB tank, 10' x 4' agit.

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DRYERS

- Blaw Knox 32" x 20" vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
- Blaw Knox 36" x 20" vac. dryer, 316L SS, 72 cu. ft.
- Blaw Knox 66" x 38" vac. dryer, nickel
- Mahlis 24" x 48" heater, chrome plated
- Seedvik 48" x 24" SS belt heater, UNUSO
- Sargent 60" x 43" conveyor dryer
- Stokes 8" x 11" drum heater
- Blaw Knox 32" x 20" vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
- Beffon 42" x 120" dtd. drum, 160 psi
- Aeromatic 200-2 fluid bed dryer, 5/10 KG
- White 36" x 10" fluid bed, SS, semi-cooler
- Stokes 36" x 20" rotary dryer, 316 SS
- Remberg 5' x 25' 304SS rot. hot air dryer, w/option, etc. (2)
- 96" x 50" Louisville SS rotary dryer
- 10' x 100' GATX rot. steam tube dryer, 140 psi (4)
- Weymont #VTL-24 Turbo-lay dryer, 304SS
- P-K 5 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304SS
- P-K 20 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304L SS (2)
- Abbe 30 cu. ft. 304SS vac. dryer
- Derline 110 cu. ft. 304 SS vac. dryer
- Pfaudler 165 cu. ft. glass-steel vac. dryers (2)
- Abbe 325 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Orville 370 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Derline 384 cu. ft. vac. shell dryer
- Nilo 30" x 55 spray dryer
- Tubulizer 48" x 7' spray dryer
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS

FILTERS-VACUUM

- 36" x 1' Dorr-Oliver, blue glass 9 sq. ft.
- 36" x 1' Arealak, 316 SS, 8 sq. ft.
- 40" x 3' Bird-Young, SS, 48 sq. ft.
- 4" x 18' Elanco, 316SS, 64 sq. ft., horiz.
- 6" x 13' Arealak, SS, 55 sq. ft.
- 6" x 14' Elanco, "Elmcor" polypropylene, UNUSO
- 6" x 14' Elanco, SS, 500 sq. ft., precoat
- 8" x 10' Dorr-Oliver, 250 sq. ft., 316SS, precoat
- 8" x 12' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 300 sq. ft. (3)
- 8" x 14' Dorr-Oliver, 316SS, precoat, 350 sq. ft. (2)
- 11" x 10' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 314 sq. ft.
- 11" x 18' Elanco, SS contacts
- 12" x 14' Komline, 304SS, 625 sq. ft., flexible diach. (2)
- 48" dia. Elanco filling pan, vac. filter, 316 SS
- Dorr-Oliver 8" x 12" precoat rotary vacuum filter, 316SS contacts. Pires Slashed, DIG SAVINGS!

FILTERS-PRESSURE

- 12 sq. ft. Amalok/Megares #12, 65
- 54 sq. ft. Fonda, SS, 110
- 65 sq. ft. Artisan "Dynamic" filter/washer, SS (2)
- 140 sq. ft. Niagara #36-140 316 SS (2)
- 600 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet, 316SS, unit
- 1000 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet #1000, 304SS
- 30" Sperry filter press, 11 sq. ft.
- 36" Sperry filter press, 848 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry filter press, 77 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry ALP recessed filter press, SS, 279 sq. ft.
- 48" Clow, polypropylene recessed, 1500 sq. ft.

PULVERIZERS

- Mikro #8MA atomizer, 5HP
- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Pellman #828 pulver., 50/75 HP
- Abbe porcelain pebble mill, 36" x 42", 36" x 48", 42" x 60", 48" x 60", 60" x 48"
- Raymond 50" S-roller hi-side mill, 1681, UNUSO
- Raymond #8058 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer (2)
- Raymond #73612 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer

NEW LIQUIDATION DRY DETERGENT MFG. EQUIP. ...NORTH JERSEY!

- 5-Kieseler dual collectors, 2000, 1400, 535 sq. ft.
- 5-Cleveland 120 cu. ft. ribbon blenders, 60 HP
- 5-60" C/C steel bucket elevators
- 5-Kieseler bag type dust collectors
- 2-Box Filling Lines/160, 180 Boxes/Min.
- 1-J.H. Day 200 gal. sigma blade mixer, 40 HP
- 2-Mogro Pump & ILSSO, 6HP
- 2-FMC-Stokes form. fill & seal units
- 2-Extec #828 vibratory feeder, SS, 60" x 18" x 24" UNUSED
- 1-Hesser volumetric powder carton filler
- 1-Standard-Knap case guage
- 1-Herscoville drum mixer
- 1-200 gal. BB tank, 10' x 4' agit.

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DRYERS

- Blaw Knox 32" x 20" vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
- Blaw Knox 36" x 20" vac. dryer, 316L SS, 72 cu. ft.
- Blaw Knox 66" x 38" vac. dryer, nickel
- Mahlis 24" x 48" heater, chrome plated
- Seedvik 48" x 24" SS belt heater, UNUSO
- Sargent 60" x 43" conveyor dryer
- Stokes 8" x 11" drum heater
- Blaw Knox 32" x 20" vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
- Beffon 42" x 120" dtd. drum, 160 psi
- Aeromatic 200-2 fluid bed dryer, 5/10 KG
- White 36" x 10" fluid bed, SS, semi-cooler
- Stokes 36" x 20" rotary dryer, 316 SS
- Remberg 5' x 25' 304SS rot. hot air dryer, w/option, etc. (2)
- 96" x 50" Louisville SS rotary dryer
- 10' x 100' GATX rot. steam tube dryer, 140 psi (4)
- Weymont #VTL-24 Turbo-lay dryer, 304SS
- P-K 5 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304SS
- P-K 20 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304L SS (2)
- Abbe 30 cu. ft. 304SS vac. dryer
- Derline 110 cu. ft. 304 SS vac. dryer
- Pfaudler 165 cu. ft. glass-steel vac. dryers (2)
- Abbe 325 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Orville 370 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Derline 384 cu. ft. vac. shell dryer
- Nilo 30" x 55 spray dryer
- Tubulizer 48" x 7' spray dryer
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS

FILTERS-VACUUM

- 36" x 1' Dorr-Oliver, blue glass 9 sq. ft.
- 36" x 1' Arealak, 316 SS, 8 sq. ft.
- 40" x 3' Bird-Young, SS, 48 sq. ft.
- 4" x 18' Elanco, 316SS, 64 sq. ft., horiz.
- 6" x 13' Arealak, SS, 55 sq. ft.
- 6" x 14' Elanco, "Elmcor" polypropylene, UNUSO
- 6" x 14' Elanco, SS, 500 sq. ft., precoat
- 8" x 10' Dorr-Oliver, 250 sq. ft., 316SS, precoat
- 8" x 12' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 300 sq. ft. (3)
- 8" x 14' Dorr-Oliver, 316SS, precoat, 350 sq. ft. (2)
- 11" x 10' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 314 sq. ft.
- 11" x 18' Elanco, SS contacts
- 12" x 14' Komline, 304SS, 625 sq. ft., flexible diach. (2)
- 48" dia. Elanco filling pan, vac. filter, 316 SS
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FILTERS-PRESSURE

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- 54 sq. ft. Fonda, SS, 110
- 65 sq. ft. Artisan "Dynamic" filter/washer, SS (2)
- 140 sq. ft. Niagara #36-140 316 SS (2)
- 600 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet, 316SS, unit
- 1000 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet #1000, 304SS
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- 36" Sperry filter press, 848 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry filter press, 77 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry ALP recessed filter press, SS, 279 sq. ft.
- 48" Clow, polypropylene recessed, 1500 sq. ft.

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- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Pellman #828 pulver., 50/75 HP
- Abbe porcelain pebble mill, 36" x 42", 36" x 48", 42" x 60", 48" x 60", 60" x 48"
- Raymond 50" S-roller hi-side mill, 1681, UNUSO
- Raymond #8058 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer (2)
- Raymond #73612 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer

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- 5-Kieseler bag type dust collectors
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- 2-Mogro Pump & ILSSO, 6HP
- 2-FMC-Stokes form. fill & seal units
- 2-Extec #828 vibratory feeder, SS, 60" x 18" x 24" UNUSED
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- 6" x 13' Arealak, SS, 55 sq. ft.
- 6" x 14' Elanco, "Elmcor" polypropylene, UNUSO
- 6" x 14' Elanco, SS, 500 sq. ft., precoat
- 8" x 10' Dorr-Oliver, 250 sq. ft., 316SS, precoat
- 8" x 12' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 300 sq. ft. (3)
- 8" x 14' Dorr-Oliver, 316SS, precoat, 350 sq. ft. (2)
- 11" x 10' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 314 sq. ft.
- 11" x 18' Elanco, SS contacts
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- 1-J.H. Day 200 gal. sigma blade mixer, 40 HP
- 2-Mogro Pump & ILSSO, 6HP
- 2-FMC-Stokes form. fill & seal units
- 2-Extec #828 vibratory feeder, SS, 60" x 18" x 24" UNUSED
- 1-Hesser volumetric powder carton filler
- 1-Standard-Knap case guage
- 1-Herscoville drum mixer
- 1-200 gal. BB tank, 10' x 4' agit.

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DRYERS

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- Mahlis 24" x 48" heater, chrome plated
- Seedvik 48" x 24" SS belt heater, UNUSO
- Sargent 60" x 43" conveyor dryer
- Stokes 8" x 11" drum heater
- Blaw Knox 32" x 20" vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
- Beffon 42" x 120" dtd. drum, 160 psi
- Aeromatic 200-2 fluid bed dryer, 5/10 KG
- White 36" x 10" fluid bed, SS, semi-cooler
- Stokes 36" x 20" rotary dryer, 316 SS
- Remberg 5' x 25' 304SS rot. hot air dryer, w/option, etc. (2)
- 96" x 50" Louisville SS rotary dryer
- 10' x 100' GATX rot. steam tube dryer, 140 psi (4)
- Weymont #VTL-24 Turbo-lay dryer, 304SS
- P-K 5 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304SS
- P-K 20 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304L SS (2)
- Abbe 30 cu. ft. 304SS vac. dryer
- Derline 110 cu. ft. 304 SS vac. dryer
- Pfaudler 165 cu. ft. glass-steel vac. dryers (2)
- Abbe 325 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Orville 370 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
- Derline 384 cu. ft. vac. shell dryer
- Nilo 30" x 55 spray dryer
- Tubulizer 48" x 7' spray dryer
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS
- Down 78" spray dryer, SS

FILTERS-VACUUM

- 36" x 1' Dorr-Oliver, blue glass 9 sq. ft.
- 36" x 1' Arealak, 316 SS, 8 sq. ft.
- 40" x 3' Bird-Young, SS, 48 sq. ft.
- 4" x 18' Elanco, 316SS, 64 sq. ft., horiz.
- 6" x 13' Arealak, SS, 55 sq. ft.
- 6" x 14' Elanco, "Elmcor" polypropylene, UNUSO
- 6" x 14' Elanco, SS, 500 sq. ft., precoat
- 8" x 10' Dorr-Oliver, 250 sq. ft., 316SS, precoat
- 8" x 12' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 300 sq. ft. (3)
- 8" x 14' Dorr-Oliver, 316SS, precoat, 350 sq. ft. (2)
- 11" x 10' Elanco, 316SS, precoat, 314 sq. ft.
- 11" x 18' Elanco, SS contacts
- 12" x 14' Komline, 304SS, 625 sq. ft., flexible diach. (2)
- 48" dia. Elanco filling pan, vac. filter, 316 SS
- Dorr-Oliver 8" x 12" precoat rotary vacuum filter, 316SS contacts. Pires Slashed, DIG SAVINGS!

FILTERS-PRESSURE

- 12 sq. ft. Amalok/Megares #12, 65
- 54 sq. ft. Fonda, SS, 110
- 65 sq. ft. Artisan "Dynamic" filter/washer, SS (2)
- 140 sq. ft. Niagara #36-140 316 SS (2)
- 600 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet, 316SS, unit
- 1000 sq. ft. U.S. Autoljet #1000, 304SS
- 30" Sperry filter press, 11 sq. ft.
- 36" Sperry filter press, 848 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry filter press, 77 sq. ft., hydraulic
- 42" Sperry ALP recessed filter press, SS, 279 sq. ft.
- 48" Clow, polypropylene recessed, 1500 sq. ft.

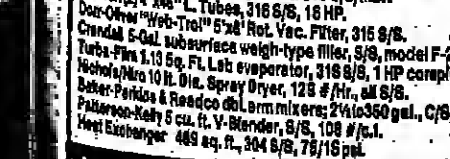
PULVERIZERS

- Mikro #8MA atomizer, 5HP
- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Mikro #8MA atomizer, SS, 5HP
- Pellman #828 pulver., 50/75 HP
- Abbe porcelain pebble mill, 36" x 42", 36" x 48", 42" x 60", 48" x 60", 60" x 48"
- Raymond 50" S-roller hi-side mill, 1681, UNUSO
- Raymond #8058 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer (2)
- Raymond #73612 H-side roller mill, dtd. whizzer

NEW LIQUIDATION DRY DETERGENT MFG. EQUIP. ...NORTH JERSEY!

- 5-Kieseler dual collectors, 2000, 1400, 535 sq. ft.
- 5-Cleveland 120 cu. ft. ribbon blenders, 60 HP
- 5-60" C/C steel bucket elevators
- 5-Kieseler bag type dust collectors
- 2-Box Filling Lines/160, 180 Boxes/Min.
- 1-J.H. Day 200 gal. sigma blade mixer, 40 HP
- 2-Mogro Pump & ILSSO, 6HP
- 2-FMC-Stokes form. fill & seal units
- 2-Extec #828 vibratory feeder, SS, 60" x 18" x 24" UNUSED
- 1-Hesser volumetric powder carton filler
- 1-Standard-Knap case guage
- 1-Herscoville drum mixer
- 1-200 gal. BB tank, 10' x 4' agit.

PHONE (609) 267-1600



Shelton

CHEMICAL PROFILE CAPROLACTAM

OCTOBER 13, 1988

SUPPLY

PRODUCER

Allied, Hopewell, Va.
BASF, Freeport, Tex.
Nipro, Augusta, Ga.

CAPACITY*

500
350
180
Total 1,030

*Millions of pounds per year. Allied uses phenol as its feedstock, while BASF and Nipro employ cyclohexane. Allied will incrementally expand the Hopewell capacity to 600 million pounds by 1990. Nipro has 180 million pounds of idle capacity at Augusta. Nipro is an entirely merchant supplier. Allied and BASF use the bulk of their output for nylon production. Profile last published 10/24/83; this revision, 10/13/88.

DEMAND

1985: 1,021 million pounds; 1986: 1,070 million pounds; 1990: 1,200 million pounds.

GROWTH

Historical (1978-1985): 3 percent per year; future: 3 percent per year through 1990.

PRICE

Historical (1952-1986): High, 83c. per pound, molten, f.o.b. works; low, 24½c. per pound, same basis. Current: 62c. to 65c. per pound, divd., same basis.

USES

Nylon 6 fibers, including monofilament, 87 percent; nylon 6 resins and film, 10 percent; exports, 3 percent.

STRENGTH

Demand for nylon carpet, the largest market for nylon fibers, is strong this year, the result of a booming housing market. Nylon resins consumption, paced by automotive applications, is growing 7 percent annually. On-line capro capacity utilization is virtually 100 percent.

WEAKNESS

Falling oil prices this year has driven down the price of capro raw materials phenol and cyclohexane. Caprolactam prices have fallen in line, dropping from about 70 cents per pound, f.o.b., in January to 62 to 65c. per pound, delivered, at present.

OUTLOOK

Carpet growth is expected to slow to 2 percent annually through the decade. However, the nylon resins market will continue to post good growth rates, especially since US auto markets are incorporating more plastic parts into auto bodies. Demand will continue to strain capacity. Restarting Nipro's idle capacity will help meet demand and both Allied and BASF could add more capacity.

R&D Emphasis Is Major Shift For Management

The emergence of technology as a key factor in business on a world scale has had a marked effect on management attitudes and industrial strategy. So says Dr. Douglas E. Olesen, executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Battelle Memorial Institute.

Speaking before the International Congress on Technology and Technology Exchange held in Pittsburgh last week, he said, "Science, technology and innovation are at the heart of doing things better and smarter, that is, improving productivity and solving human problems in new ways."

"The global economic order of the 1980's," according to Dr. Olesen, "is far removed from the more predictable conditions of just two decades ago. In the mid-1980's, over 75 percent of the world's technology was generated in the United States. Today, only about 50 percent of the world's new technology is American and that is predicted to fall to about 35 percent by 1995."

R&D SPENDING UP

In describing the current competition for new technology, he pointed out that spending for R&D is up in the United States, in Japan, and throughout the industrialized world. In the United States, for the past several years R&D spending by US industry has averaged an increase of at least 5 percent a year.

Looking at present trends and at the future, Dr. Olesen says, "I believe we will see more of the same. I do not see the demand for technology leveling off or settling down. What I do expect is that many companies will become better organized and more adept in acquiring technology they can use in a profitable way. They simply are going to have to be more market-driven, innovative, and flexible to survive and prosper in today's highly competitive global environment."

The Battelle executive identified some of the characteristics of the current era as: the rapid and diverse movement of technology throughout the world, the movement of people with technical expertise within companies and from one company to another, and a faster cycle in bringing products from the laboratory to the marketplace.

"Business leaders see new products as the key to diversification and thus, the way to avoid being suddenly overrun by new technology and ending up with a company with neither markets nor options for the future. Leaders also are scrambling for technology leading to specialty products. There is a great deal of emphasis in some companies in finding a unique niche in the market for specialty products—as opposed to commodities and products available from various sources."

The demand for new products has had a marked effect on the attitude of industrial leaders with respect to their approach to the

acquisition of new technology, according to Dr. Olesen. "Only a few years ago—certainly until the beginning of the 1980's—the management of many companies—particularly the larger ones—never considered looking beyond their own organization to obtain new technology."

"What we are seeing now is a recognition by leaders everywhere that no company, no matter how large, can rely entirely upon its own internal resources to stay competitive. The world of technology is simply moving too fast, and too many things are happening. The 'Not Invented Here' syndrome so prevalent in research centers and boardrooms in America and in other industrialized western nations is now a thing of the past."

He cited a number of approaches that companies are using to acquire new technology. One, he said, is to become a limited partner in venture capital partnerships created to invest in new and existing technically-oriented companies. Typically, the kinds of companies in which the partnerships invest are small ones on the leading edge of technology. For companies investing in such partnerships, it is a way of gaining a "window" on new technology.

Another approach is by acquiring other companies or by mergers.

Still another is through joint ventures and joint projects. Illustrative of this are the joint ventures between General Motors and Daimler-Benz to produce diesel engines and between General Electric and PPG to produce reinforced thermoplastic composites for automotive bodies and appliances.

Another method cited by Dr. Olesen is one involving large cooperative research programs supported by many companies. The number of these programs has grown significantly in both the United States and Europe.

He emphasized that, in addition to companies reaching outside their own organization, "a good deal is happening internally to generate technology and to do so more quickly. We are seeing a whole new attitude in some companies—an attitude that encourages ideas and a supportive system to evaluate and develop them. Many companies—particularly larger ones—have set up mechanisms within the organization to encourage employees with an entrepreneurial spirit."

"Probably the best news in all of this," he observed, "is that there is no shortage of ideas. They are in good supply. But selecting the right ones and successfully developing them are difficult tasks. Companies need to muster all of the expertise they can—inside and outside—to carry out the selection process."

"Selecting ideas for development and generating new technology," he said, "calls for a keen sense of investment at the highest management level. Some technology development may represent a short-term investment, but much of it is a long-term investment requiring as many as ten years for a return. Successful commercialization takes a lot of expertise, sound judgment, faith, perseverance, and vision."

Dr. Olesen concluded his speech with a look at the US in the years ahead with respect to technology leadership. "I believe we will enjoy more than our share of success."

JOBS & PEOPLE

DeWitt Elects New President and VP

DeWitt & Company Inc. has named William C. Bowman president and Peter J. Jordan senior vice-president of its olefins business.

As president, Mr. Bowman will have primary responsibility for DeWitt's olefin consulting.

Mr. Jordan was formerly employed by the Dutch/Shell group of companies, most recently as a representative in Eastern Europe. He will be heading up the European division of DeWitt's olefins business.



W. Bowman

P. Jordan

Lance Renfrow, who has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Hotcham West, Inc., Anaheim, Calif. Hotcham West is a subsidiary of Hotcham, Inc., Netek, Mass.

RICHARD F. BINGHAM has been named director of licensing and joint ventures for the Emulsion Polymers Division of Reichold Chemicals, Inc. ROBERT A. NAGY has been appointed Eastern regional sales manager of Peonwall Corporation's organic chemicals division. ROBERT W. BARRENTINE has been named regional sales manager of Nalco Chemical Company's water treatment chemicals group.

STEVEN F. KRAUS has been appointed controller for Bee Chemical Company of Lansing, Ill. KISKA THOMPSON has been named sales representative for the Southeastern territory for Syntex Agribusiness. RICHARD KENYON has been named vice-president of operations for Formfab, Inc., responsible for



R. Bingham

R. Nagy

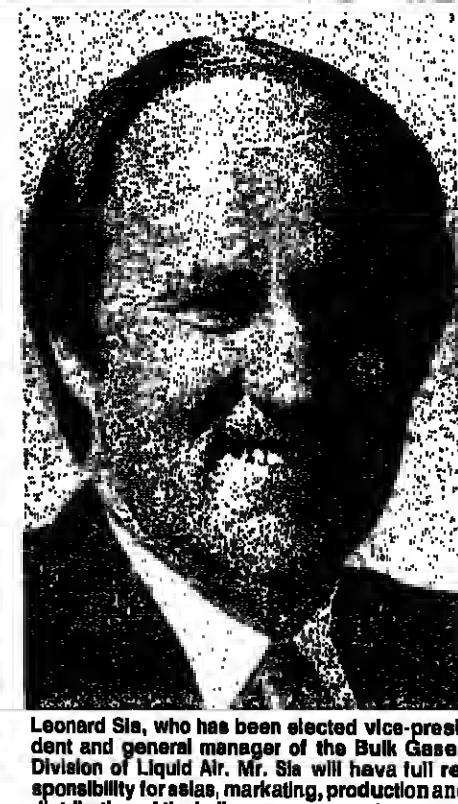


R. Barrentine

S. Kraus

E. GARY COOK has been appointed vice-president of corporate plans at E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. EVERETT W. CAMPBELL has been named director of production for Goodyear's Chemical Division.

THOMAS B. MACHRY has been elected corporate staff vice-president of research at



Leonard Sia, who has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Bulk Gases Division of Liquid Air. Mr. Sia will have full responsibility for sales, marketing, production and distribution of the bulk gases segment.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation. JAMES R. LIETO has been named vice-president and general manager of the "Ortho" Consumer Products Division at Chevron Chemical Company. NEALE H. BYRNES has been appointed vice-president of operations at Liquid Carbonic Specialty Gas Corporation.

ANTON M. HENSHAW has been named manager of containers and packaging in the purchasing department of Witco Corporation. B. CLARE HARRIS has been appointed vice-president of Monsanto Corporation. CHARLENE A. GALVIN has been named director of research and development at Masury-Columbia Company.



K. Thompson

R. Kenyon

FMC Corporation Names Two Managers

FMC Corporation has appointed William J. Wheeler manager of its Phosphorus Chemicals Division and David D. Eckert general manager of specialty chemicals and group development.

Mr. Wheeler joined FMC Corporation in 1968, and was most recently division manager of citrus machinery.

The specialty chemicals area, which Mr. Eckert will administer, will consist of marine colloids and the food and pharmaceutical products divisions.



W. Wheeler

D. Eckert

DAVID CONLEY has been appointed manager of sales and development in the transportation market at Celanese Corporation's "Vectra" business unit. ROBERT KOLB has joined Avco, Inc. as sales representative covering South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. FREDERICK B. OLLETT has been elected treasurer at Galx Corporation.



G. Holman

S. Dnbkawich

JAMES D. EWEN has been named technical specialist at Physichem Technologies, Inc. He will be based in the Houston area. ROY BUDDOCK has been appointed distributor marketing and brand sales specialist for the Adhesives Division of National Starch & Chemical Corporation.

MEETINGS CALENDAR

October 13, 1988

THIS WEEK

DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION, 95th annual meeting, The Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla., October 15-18.

EUROPEAN CHEMICAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 1988 conference, "The Chemical Industry Faces Its Future," Swire Eurotel, Antwerp, Belgium, October 13-15.

NATIONAL RENDERERS ASSOCIATION, 83rd annual convention, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Naples, Fla., October 14-18.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, chemical industry media dinner, Plaza Hotel, New York, October 15.

SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, polyurethane division, 30th annual rigid polyurethane technical/marketing conference, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 15-17.

OCTOBER

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS, international conference and exposition, October 18-19.

tion, Westin Peachtree Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., October 28-31.

AMERICAN MICROCHEMICAL SOCIETY, eastern analytical symposium, jointly with American Chemical Society and Society for Applied Spectroscopy, New York Hilton Hotel, New York, October 20-24.

ASSOCIATION OF THE NON-WOVEN FABRICS INDUSTRY, eighth international conference and exposition, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, Ga., October 21-23.

CHEMICAL GROUP, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING MANAGEMENT, Fall Conference, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., October 21-23.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, seminar on special technology, Ramada Hotel O'Hare, Rosemont, Ill., October 27-29.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, impact of mergers and acquisitions on the future of technology-driven corporations, Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Pa., October 28-29.

EUROPEAN PETROCHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, distribution meeting, Hotel Louisa, Monte Carlo, Monaco, October 19-22.

FIRE RETARDANT CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION, Fall

conference on proper processing and selection of flame retardants, Kiawah Island, S.C., October 19-22.

NOVEMBER

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, annual meeting, San Francisco, Calif., November 9-11.

CHEMICAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, business school, personal computers in the workplace, Steinbohn Executive Conference Center, Princeton, N.J., November 5-7.

COSMETIC, TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION, 1988 scientific conference and exhibit, J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C., November 2-5.

ORUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION, Fall luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, November 15.

FERTILIZER ROUND TABLE, Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, Md., November 17-18.

FRAGRANCE MATERIALS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 10th international congress of essential oils, fragrances and flavors, Omni Shoreham

Hotel, headquarters hotel, Washington, D.C., November 16-20.

K-88, 10th international trade fair for plastics and rubber, Düsseldorf, West Germany, November 8-13.

LATIN AMERICAN PETROCHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, sixth annual meeting, Rio Palace Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 23-25.

NATIONAL PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION, 6th annual meeting, Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 3-5.

LATER ON

CHEM SHOW, 42nd exposition of the chemical industry, Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, New York, November 7-10.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 73rd annual meeting, Marjorie's Harbor Resort, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., December 7-11.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, 15th annual meeting, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Naples, Fla., December 2-5.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AIRCO INDUSTRIAL GASES has opened a new liquid helium distribution center in Houston. The facility represents the first commercial liquid helium supply source to be located in Texas, Airco says, and is designed to serve hospitals and health-care facilities that have Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) systems in Texas and Louisiana.

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY will feature a computer-aided solvent selection system at the 1988 Paint Show, November 5-7, at the Omni in Atlanta, Ga. The computer system will be tied into an interactive database permitting show attendees to enter formulas with up to 10 components on line.

DYNAMIT NOBEL CHEMICALS' microelectronics group has introduced what it describes as the first commercially available goldlines specifically designed for gold

microlithography processing. The products are chelation-type materials which promote bonding between photoresists and gold substrates.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY's Laboratory & Research Products Division has introduced eight enzymes in research sizes, ranging from 100 to 2,000 units, with colipase available in 500 and 50,000 units. The enzymes are: ascorbic acid oxidase, cholesterol esterase, colipase, creatinine iminohydrolyase, diacetylase, L-glycerophosphate oxidase and lactate oxidase.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY has introduced several calcium-based chemicals made to high-purity levels and in controlled particle sizes. The chemicals include calcium phosphate, calcium oxide, calcium py

rophosphate, calcium carbonate and calcium fluoride. The chemicals are suitable for specialized applications in the glass, crystal growing, oxide ceramic and plastic industries, GE says.

HOLLAND COLOURS INC., a joint venture of Holland Colours Apeldoorn and ICC Industries Inc., will begin production of color pigments and pigment dispersions for the paint, plastic and printing ink industries. The company plans to start production at its Richmond, Ind., plant by the end of this year. All manufacturing was previously done by Holland Colours in the Netherlands.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS INC. has introduced a high-strength polyester resin that is claimed to provide greater resistance to hydrolytic attack and improved toughness in

fiberglass boat hulls. The new resin, called "Hydrex," is offered by Reichhold's Reactive Polymers Division.

SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY is opening an automated facility at its Dominguez Terminal in Carson, Calif., that will allow customer tank trucks 24-hour access to computerized loading. The company calls the facility a "breakthrough" in the bulk loading of industrial solvents.

STOLT-NIELSEN says the Norwegian shipowner Arne Blystad A/S will participate in the parcel tanker fleet managed by Stolt-Nielsen, starting in January. Two ships, the Lake Anetie and Dux Mar, will join the fleet in January, and Blystad has the option to add two more tankers. The addition of these ships will increase Stolt-Nielsen's parcel tanker pool to 43 ships.

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